

# Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 60.8 and the minimum 36.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 46.7 and 27.9.

# THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2261 VOL. VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China. 中華民國二十七年一月十八日

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919

光緒四十年三月廿四日 10 CENTS

## BERLIN DISARMING CIVILIANS TO BALK FUTURE OUTBREAKS

Munitions Seized At Various Points And Escaping Spartacists Arrested

## MAY COMPROMISE

Government Considers Sharing Power With Independent Socialists

## PREPARE TO VOTE

Campaign For Election Of Constituent Assembly In Full Swing

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza.) A message from Zurich to L'Information says that the Government has decided to proceed with the disarmament of the civilian population.

All the factories, mills and works of the Siemens, Schuckert Company and the Aetion Electric Works have been occupied with military forces, as well as the bridges across the Spree and the Berlin railway stations, where no trains are permitted to leave. A number of armed Spartacists who were trying to escape in motor cars have been arrested. Important stores of arms and munitions have been seized, notably at the Russian Embassy.

The possibilities are being considered of allowing the Independent Socialists to participate in the government on condition that they will break off relations entirely with their Left Wing and especially with the Spartacists.

## Bourgeoisie Win In Bavaria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Munich, January 14.—A message from Munich states that the primary elections for the Bavarian National Assembly resulted in a bourgeois majority of 200,000 over the combined Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists who polled respectively 800,000 and 31,000 votes.

Amsterdam, January 8.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the entire revolutionary working classes of the town of Brunswick have struck work in sympathy with the Spartacists in Berlin and 10,000, with machine-guns, are marching in procession through the streets.

## Campaign In Full Swing

London, January 14.—Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the election campaign for the National Assembly is in full swing.

The revolution has greatly changed the old Parties. The four main groups are, broadly speaking, the Conservatives, Centrists, Liberals and Socialists, but all are sailing under new flags.

The Majority Socialist program emphasizes that that Party only supported a defensive war. The Left Wing Socialists are prominent only in some of the large centers.

The Independent Socialists will cooperate with the Moderate Socialists at Munich but not in Berlin, where the Independent Socialists include the more or less strong Left Wing, namely, the Communists under Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

## Liberals In New Formation

The Liberals have also split their Left wing, which is very strong and comprises the German Democratic Party and the real Liberals, from the former National Liberal Party, while the Right wing comprises the majority of the former National Liberals, some Conservatives and Radicals. This wing calls itself the German People's Party. The main plank of the Left wing Liberals is a republic based on the sovereignty of the people while the Right wing pleads for the capitalist interests.

The Centrists, or Center Party, now call themselves the Christian People's Party and, while upholding Catholic interests, are generally democratic.

The old Conservative Party includes the Christian Socialists, the pan-Germans, the members of the Fatherland Party and the anti-Semites and calls itself the German National People's Party.

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## Hundred Chests Of Opium Go Up In Harmless Smoke

Fires Ablaze With Drug In Four Kilns All Day At Official Burning In Pootung

With a casualness that might have attended a street bonfire, Chinese Government and Maritime Customs officials yesterday stood out on the foreshore in Pootung and lightly tossed into four blazing kilns ball after ball of opium—a hundred chests of it—nearly \$2,000,000 worth of it—a sight to make to many agonized in the breezes the spirits of any mandarins of but three or four decades back that chanced to be wandering over the fields of Pootung yesterday.

But for all its casualness it was an historic fire, for it loosed one more of the evil chains that have bound a race in slavery. And the lack of any dramatic element made the importance of it stand out in even bolder relief. When that fire is dimmed and its ashes consigned to the bottom of the Whangpoo, the largest single stock of opium in China will have been destroyed. The fight against opium will be directed to the future instead of the past; it will be a fight of prevention.

## Four Kilns At Work

At sharp nine o'clock of a sparkling bright morning a launch carrying Chinese and foreign officials, missionaries and representatives of reform societies smartly poked its nose out into the stream from the Customs Jetty, its passengers facing toward the shore—for there the moving picture machines were. At Pootung they fled between two lines of soldiers to the kilns—four of them—

built right on the shore, squat, natty affairs of gray brick with business-like chimneys ready to issue the smoke of a myriad times a myriad elysian dreams.

Briskly they got to business. There was no official palaver. There was no formality. They had come to burn opium, not to talk about it. So at 9:30 Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the commissioner deputed from Peking for the burning, arrayed festively in full evening dress and silk hat, mounted a ladder alongside the kiln and, the tails of his dress coat flapping in the morning breeze, the decorations on his breast resplendent in the sun, his face wreathed in smiles of pride, dropped the first ball into a little aperture in the top of the furnace. It had begun.

## Mr. Sammons Puts One In

One by one officials and reformers, eager to add their little bit to the victory, mounted the ladder and dropped their little contribution. Finally Mr. Sammons, American Consul-General, got up amid murmurs of approval and archly tossed away five hundred boxes. From then on it was a mere matter of routine and in an hour ten chests were being wafted into the atmosphere. By five o'clock, when all those still remaining left to attend the mass meeting to pledge themselves to make that day but the

(Continued on Page 4)

## Scenes At Historic Opium Burning



Above, two kilns on Pootung to reshow where opium was burned, showing officials dropping in balls of drug. Below—left, Commissioner Chang Yi-pang, representing Peking; center, American Consul-General Sammons, throwing opium into the flames; right, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, one of China's foremost physicians.

## Neutrals Take Steps Against Bolsheviki

Netherlands, Switzerland And Sweden Trying To Free Themselves Of Agents

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 14.—Neutral Governments, especially Switzerland and Sweden, are taking rigorous action against the Bolsheviki. The Municipal authorities in several towns in Switzerland, including Geneva, are insisting that all Russians and Germans shall register while the Swedish Government has informed the Bolsheviki representative and forty Bolsheviki agents that they must quit the country immediately.

## Russian Conditions Described

London, January 9.—M. Scavinius, formerly Danish Minister to Russia, who has just arrived in London from Russia, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that the situation in Russia is hopeless so long as the Allies took no steps to end Bolshevism, which is a real international danger that is growing stronger every day for the Bolshevists are marvelous propagandists and are working in all countries with the object of causing world revolution. He was sure Bolshevism would win in Germany unless the Allies took immediate steps to stop it by supplying the Germans with more food and by serving a sufficient force to expel the Bolshevists from Petrograd and Moscow. That, he said, need not be big because the whole population was opposed to Bolshevism.

As soon as the Bolshevists had been expelled from Petrograd and Moscow the whole Bolshevist movement would collapse. He was sure an arrangement could be made with Finland to send volunteers for this purpose. The great danger was that if Liebknecht won in Germany then Germany would join Russia and Europe would be without peace for a long time. That was why it was important to finish Bolshevism immediately.

## Hungarian Situation Hinges On Workers

Karolyi Determined To Form Coalition Cabinet But Difficulties Are Numerous

(French Wireless)

Berne, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza.) The solution of the political situation in Hungary seems to meet with great difficulties. Count Karolyi is determined to form a coalition cabinet but everything depends on the attitude of the workers, the Socialists having bluntly demanded that one of their Party shall be appointed to the Ministry of the Interior.

## Paderewski Pleads For Help From Allies

Poland Needs Assistance To Resist Tide Of Bolshevism, Says Pianist President

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, January 8.—The Warsaw correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed M. Paderewski, the President-elect of Poland, at three o'clock in the morning while the crowds outside the hotel were giving him an ovation.

M. Paderewski said that the Bolsheviki idea was to kill all users of the toothbrush. If this war was to help mankind Bolshevism must be put down. He asserted that Poland was doing its best to resist Bolshevism but the Allies unhappily did not sympathize with the idea of more war, even though in their own defense and interest and for the preservation of civilization. He pleaded that the Allies should sell equipment and otherwise help Poland. The inevitable result of Bolshevism would be a return to the barbaric era in Russia and Eastern and Central Europe.

He declared that on the occasion of his welcome to Posen, the Germans fired on 10,000 school children who were parading in his honor and killed two of them.

## U.S. GIVES DECORATIONS TO 11 ALLIED OFFICERS

Two Japanese Among Those Honored For Distinguished Service To American Army

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—On the recommendation of General Peyton C. March, Chief-of-Staff of the army, Secretary of War Baker has awarded Distinguished Service Medals to eleven officers of Allied armies for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the United States army during the war. Among those decorated are General Baron Y. Uehara, Chief of the General Staff of the Imperial Japanese army, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Misunachi, Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

## SEINE RIVER IS LOWER

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 12.—The waters of the Seine have continued to subside and another drop of sixteen inches is recorded.

## TO 'DISCHARGE' MR. HEAL FROM 'B' COMPANY NOW

Order Reading 'Dismissed' Is To Be Changed Because He Won't Apologise

Because Corporal A. J. Heal of 'B' Company, British, refused to apologise or express regret for his actions, he is to be "discharged" from the volunteer unit. Mr. Heal received a letter from the Municipal Council yesterday announcing that Corps order 101, which "dismissed" him, will be changed so that he is to be "discharged." The communication also announced that the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the case would be published in next week's Municipal Gazette.

In answer to the Council's request for an apology, Mr. Heal pointed out that the Municipal Body had not produced his enrollment papers, the only contract existing between himself and the Council, that the case should be judged according to the printed corp regulations, and that his request for additional members on the special committee had been ignored. The new order which changes his dismissal to a discharge will probably be published in the Municipal Gazette next week. Until then Mr. Heal will not take any action.

## Empress Of Russia To Bring Back Coolies

Stops At Haïre To Take On 3,200 Of Labor Corps

(French Wireless)

Haïre, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza.) The S.S. Empress of Russia, coming from Liverpool on Wednesday, came alongside the quay and took on board 3,200 Chinese laborers, who are returning to their native country. The vessel sailed the same evening for Hongkong.

## Allied War Relief Appeals For Funds For Siberian Work

Various Organisations Request Money And All Kinds Of Clothing

In announcing the division of labor for various local relief organizations uniting to supply warm garments for Siberia, the Allied War Relief Association yesterday sounded a plea for funds. Money is desperately needed to carry on the work as hundreds of thousands of garments are needed.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. J. J. Keegan, 4 The Buns, 81r Havilland de Sausmarez, British Supreme Court; Mr. H. H. Fox, British Consulate-General; Mr. G. A. Bena, 63 Szechuen Road; Mr. J. Gills, French Municipal Building, and to Madame Grosso, Russian Consulate-General.

The American Red Cross will devote its efforts to the collection of Chinese worn padded garments which should be sent to 25 Avenue Edward VII on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Other organizations will supply garments as follows: British Women's Work Association; padded and other children's garments; Siberian Comforts Fund; padded garments for adults; Italian Women's Work Association and French Croix Rouge, infants' clothing. Russian Section, Allied War Relief Association, women's garments.

All foreign-worn clothing may be sent to the rooms of the American Red Cross, 18 B Kingsway Road or to Mr. H. H. Browett, Siberian Comforts Fund, 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

## U.S. ADMITS MORE IMPORTS

(American Service To Reuter)

Washington, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Import restrictions on iron ore, chromite, manganese ore, copper ore and other commodities were removed today by the War Trade Board. Licenses also were issued for importation from Great Britain of ferro-manganese covering shipments contracted for by American consumers up to April 1, 1917, the date of America's entrance into the war.

## THRONE OF LUXEMBURG ABDICATED BY DUCHESS

Gives Way To Popular Demand And Princess Charlotte Aldegonde Is Crowned

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza.) The Government of Luxembourg has just informed the French Government of the accession to the throne of Princess Charlotte Aldegonde, in succession to the Grand Duchess Adelaide, who has abdicated. The taking of the oath took place before the Chamber, which had approved this decision by thirty votes to nineteen.

## BRITAIN TO DEMOBILISE 52,000 MEN EVERY DAY

27,000 Will Be From Overseas Troops And 25,000 From Home Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—Reuter's Agency learns that it is hoped soon to demobilise 27,000 men from overseas and 25,000 home troops daily. This is as much as can reasonably be expected at present as a general demobilisation is not yet possible.

With regard to India, the medical unit who are unable to stand the heat, comprising about 20,000 men, will be repatriated immediately. The others will not be released until next season.

## Colonel House III But Will Be Up Soon

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The condition of Colonel E. M. House, of the American Peace Delegation, who has been ill, is much improved and he is expected to be out in a few days.

## FREEDOM OF SEAS ISSUE IS DECIDED AS ALLIES DESIRE?

Lloyd George And Clemenceau Have Their Views Adopted, London Hears

## WILL BE DROPPED

Reported Nothing Will Be Heard Of It At Peace Conference

## VOTE IS ALLOTTED

Each Nation To Cast One Ballot Irrespective Of Delegates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 13.—The peace-makers now assembled in Paris started their task yesterday at the Quai d'Orsay at an informal conference in which they had a preliminary exchange of views concerning the working of the Peace Conference.

Paris, January 8.—Le Temps says that President Wilson has intimated to M. Clemenceau that he does not wish to be considered at the Peace Conference as the chief of a State but rather as his own prime minister.

## Help For Poland Favored

Early in the day a meeting was held of the Supreme Allied War Council, Marshal Foch and the other chief military advisers being present, and an important decision was taken regarding the renewal of the armistice asked for by Germany. The principal questions arising were the renewal of the armistice and the military assistance which the Allied and Associated Powers should give Poland. The Inter-Allied High Command considers it indispensable that the two divisions of Polish troops which have been transported to Poland should be supported by a certain number of Allied detachments which will permit a military occupation of the railway from Danzig to Thorn.

M. Clemenceau has formed a consultative judicial committee to advise on all questions concerning the Peace Conference. The committee consists of a President and nine members, all professors of law. Paris, January 14.—The War Council has decided that the conditions for the extension of the armistice shall include, besides the handing over of all German merchantmen, the restitution of the material taken from the factories, the removal of its gold reserve from the Reichsbank to Frankfurt, the surrender of the remaining submarines and the destruction of the submarines which are under construction.

Germany Refuse Restoration Now? London, January 14.—It is reported from Berlin that Germany has refused, until the Treaty of Peace has been concluded, to restore the machinery stolen from the occupied territory saying that such restoration would deprive Germany of machinery which is absolutely essential to her industries.

London, January 9.—Messages from Paris indicate that M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have scored a great success with regard to the question of the freedom of the seas and very little is likely to be said on that subject when the actual Peace Conference assembles. The question of Spanish Morocco has also been settled to the satisfaction of England and France regarding territorial extension and to the advantage of Spain from a financial point of view.

## HOW POWERS WILL VOTE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 16.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza.) During the meeting held on Wednesday morning and afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Premiers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Allied and Associated Powers, assisted by the Japanese ambassadors at Paris and London it was decided, notably, that the United



States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan will be represented by five delegates each at the preliminary peace conference. The other nations, according to their importance, will have one or two representatives. In addition, the two following principles were adopted:

- (1) Each delegation, forming an indivisible whole, the number of delegates is without influence on the status at the conference of the States represented.
- (2) The right of rotation is admitted in each delegation. This right will permit each State to entrust the defense of its interests to the various representatives it has chosen according to its own pleasure.

### Germany To Be Held For Damage Done By Bolsheviks In East

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 8.—In the course of the last sitting of the Armistice Commission at Spa, Marshal Foch stated that Germany would be held responsible for the destruction done by the Bolsheviks in Poland and the Baltic provinces because, contrary to the armistice, the German Command in evacuating these regions left arms, ammunition and war-material in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

The British admiral commanding the naval forces in the Baltic has made an identical statement to the German commander.

### KOREA MAKES PLEA FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

Association Sends Resolutions To Wilson, Peace Delegates And Congress

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Resolutions passed by the New Korean Association have been sent to President Wilson and the American Peace Delegates, protesting against the annexation of Korea by Japan and asking that America apply the principle of self-determination to that country. The Association also sent a copy of the resolutions to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

### Territorial Bank To Pay Judgment

Counsel Says Claim On Notes For \$3,500 Will Be Satisfied After Month

A judgment summons came up for hearing in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Kwan and Assessor Grant Jones in the case in which Mr. Richard Hope recently secured judgment against the Bank of Territorial Development for the recovery of \$3,500 and eight percent interest, being the face value of notes of the defendant bank.

Mr. Haskell asked the Court to make an order asking the Commercial Press to show cause why they should not pay in to the Court the sum due to the plaintiff, out of \$40,000 deposited with them, being money belonging to the Bank and sent by the Kirin branch of the Bank. Mr. J. Em. Lemiere, who represented the defendants, said he had no objection, and asked for a stay of execution for one month, after which time the judgment would be satisfied. He was leaving shortly for Peking to arrange matters.

The Court ordered counsel for the plaintiffs to file due notice of application for a Court order in connection with the sum of \$40,000 in the possession of the Commercial Press.

### BATTLE LASTS ALL DAY IN PORTUGUESE REVOLT

Democrat Forces, With Aid Of Guerrilla Bands, Hold City Of Oporto

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, January 14.—It is reported that serious disturbances have occurred at Oporto. The democrat forces occupied the town with the help of guerrilla bands and civilians. On the arrival of a strong column to quell the insurrection fighting occurred all day long on the 10th, many persons being killed or wounded.

### Galleries In Louvre Open To Public Again

Sculptural Works May Be Seen But Pictures Are Not Ready Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 15.—Several of the galleries of sculpture in the famous Louvre Museum were opened again yesterday to the public but the picture galleries are not ready.

## Japan And America Reach Agreement Over Running Of Trans-Siberian Railway

Proposal Is To Form Inter-Allied Committee To Supervise Restoration Of Efficiency To Vital Line Of Supplies

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, January 16.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The State Department today issued the following statement:

"The State Department has been advised that an understanding has been reached in Tokyo regarding the proposed restoration of the efficiency of the Trans-Siberian railway, including the Chinese-Eastern railway, and that the proposed plan will be submitted to this Government through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington. In brief, the proposal is that there shall be an Inter-Allied Committee under the presidency of a Russian, this committee to consist of one representative of each of the following nationalities: Russia, China, Japan, United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. Under this committee there will be established two boards—first, a technical board in which Mr. John F. Stevens (head of the American railway mission to Russia) will serve and, second, a military board."

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 17.—The Acting High Commissioner for Great Britain, Mr. Beilby Alston, leaves Vladivostok shortly to take charge of the British Embassy in Tokyo on the approaching departure of Sir Conyngham Greene for Europe.

Harbin, January 16.—The new Russian banknotes made in America and signed by Horvath, Puffloff and Pimenoff, issued for circulation in the territory of the Chinese Eastern railway, the object being to facilitate the critical situation created on account of the lack of small money, have now disappeared from the market, owing to the fact that Chinese merchants have bought all the new banknotes, it is supposed for the purpose of speculation.

At the beginning of the New Year the Omsk Government appealed to the population in a long declaration in which, after dealing with the present situation and calling on the people to join in the last efforts to overcome the expiring Bolsheviks, the Government declares that any attempt to hinder the work of reconstruction or to carry on criminal propaganda in the army will be unmercifully suppressed, but the Government, which represents no particular political party, is not prepared to oppose those of them which do not sympathize with the Government but who show no active opposition to it. Furthermore the Government promises to take measures to prepare the country for the

Constitutional Assembly and, with the help of all the citizens, to create a strong disciplined army.

General Kinnoff Ivanoff is expected here this evening. According to local reports, he is accompanied by Colonel Semenov. It is officially stated that Colonel Semenov has finally acknowledged the authority of the ruler of Siberia, Admiral Kolchak.

### Bolsheviks Are Defeated In Battle In Caucasus

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Odessa, January 9.—General Deniken has defeated the Bolsheviks with heavy loss in a battle which lasted for two days on the river Kuma in the Caucasus. He has occupied Alexandria and Grosheva and captured a number of field guns and machine-guns and over a thousand prisoners.

### Bolshevik Advance Guards Are 25 Miles From Rival

London, January 9.—The Helmsing correspondent of The Times states that the advance guards of the Russian Bolshevik forces have arrived within twenty-five miles of Rival and their advance is now slowing down owing to the stout resistance of the Estonian army, numbering 11,000, which holds a long front eastward of Rival and Pernau. In addition there are 10,000 Finnish volunteers but a prolonged resistance depends on the arrival of arms and ammunition from the Entente. The Bolshevik forces exceed 15,000 and are being reinforced by bands of local revolutionaries.

### Archangel Troops May Unite With Omsk Force

Archangel, January 14.—Apart from the Allied forces important Russian anti-Bolshevik detachments are now marching southwest towards Volozda. If successful this movement will enable the forces operating from Archangel to co-operate with the Omsk army, which is now advancing towards Viatska. The struggle against Bolshevism is now assuming the character of a national upheaval.

Archangel, January 8.—Operations were undertaken along the River Onega on December 29 with the object of consolidating the line which is to be held during the winter and driving back the enemy concentrations. The positions held by the enemy on the river fifty miles from the town of Onega were at-

tacked and carried and the Allied front was advanced twelve miles up the river. On January 1 the enemy attacked our new positions but was repulsed with heavy loss but on the 4th the Allied forces were withdrawn without interruption to more favorable positions down the river. On December 30 the Allies occupied Kadish, on the Yemtsa, 37 miles from its confluence with the Irina.

### 12,941 U. S. Troops In Expedition (American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 8.—The War Department announced that the American forces in Siberia and Northern Russia number 12,941.

### Empress Takes Mail For America Today

Mail to be despatched to the United States on the Empress of Japan this afternoon will close at the United States Postal Agency at 1:30 o'clock while registered mail will be received until 12:30 o'clock. On the Nankin, which sailed yesterday afternoon 252 bags, nearly all second-class mail, were sent to the United States.

Among the through passengers on the Nanking were the entire Naval Reserve crew of the United States Shipping Board steamer Kaseita, now turned over to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for permanent operation. The Nanking arrived from Hongkong yesterday morning. The Venezuela arrived from Kailung yesterday morning and will sail for San Francisco via Japan ports this morning at eight o'clock. Through passengers include Sir William Meyer, Financial Secretary of India, who has been in the Philippines studying government conditions, and Mr. Irving Posner, Far Eastern representative of the Allied Industries Corporation of New York.

### Berlin Disarming Civilian Population

(Continued from Page 1) Party. It adheres to the idea of monarchy and aims at a "blocc" with the Center.

Spartacist Movement Weakening Amsterdam, January 14.—Messages from the provinces in Germany show that the Spartacist movement is weakening everywhere.

### BRITISH GUARDS IN COLOGNE

Cologne, January 7.—An historic ceremony was witnessed today when twenty columns of various battalions of the Guards arrived and were received by representatives of the Guards accompanied by bands at the railway station. The troops presented arms, with drums beating, as the colors were unfurled and were borne along the line. Tremendous crowds of inhabitants witnessed the imposing ceremony.

### COURT RESERVES DECISION ON EVICTION OF NEUMANN

Action Brought By Shanghai Land Investment Company Against Butcher Is Heard

Richard Neumann, German butcher, was defendant in an action brought before the Mixed Court yesterday by the Shanghai Land Investment Company, owner of the premises he now occupies. The Company seeks an order for Mr. Neumann's eviction. British Assessor P. Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan reserved decision after hearing arguments from Mr. R. N. Macleod, counsel for the Company, and Mr. Neumann, who appeared in his own behalf.

The eviction order was asked on the grounds that the ten-year lease dating from 1913 contained a clause requiring the Shanghai Land Investment Company to make repairs to the building. This, they could not do under King's regulations which prohibit British subjects from supplying enemy war-material with goods. Mr. Macleod argued that, as Mr. Neumann is not allowed to make any repairs, the building is likely to go to ruin. Mr. Macleod cited several cases decided in English courts.

The defendant read a statement in which he charged that although he was entitled to a proper notice of particulars, he had not received his from the plaintiffs. He alleged that his British landlords could obtain a license to allow him to occupy the premises had they desired, and contended that this should be done. Mr. Neumann said he was not aware of any act he had committed which could be made the basis of the plaintiffs' allegation that he was in wrongful possession of the premises for five years and had never heard of a case of a tenant who had done nothing wrong, being accused of wrongful possession of the premises.

Mr. Neumann pointed out that hostilities had ceased and peace was about to result and saw no loss reason why the plaintiffs should turn him out. He said that he had made repairs to the premises costing him thousands of taels. He submitted that English law did not apply in the Mixed Court and that when he entered into the contract he was not bound by English law.

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## Mark This On Your Calendar

JANUARY, 1919

FRIDAY	17	
SATURDAY	18	
SUNDAY	19	
MONDAY	20	
TUESDAY	21	
WEDNESDAY	22	I must attend the THE DANSANT and the ART EXHIBITION and Sale of Paintings by Madam Wu Hsien-fen and Mrs. James Macbeth, given by the American Woman's Club for the relief of Siberian War Sufferers AT THE CARLTON. Exhibition, . . . 3 to 7 p.m. THE DANSANT, 5 to 7 p.m. Music by the CARLTON orchestra. Admission \$1.00. Tea extra \$0.50 Tickets obtainable from members of the American Woman's Club.

This space contributed by The American-Oriental Banking Corporation



## Key To Relief For Siberia Is Efficiency Of Railroad

Apathy Of Officialdom And Maneuverings Of Politicians  
Are Keeping Trunk-Line Tied Up

By Dwight K. Grady  
(Staff Correspondence)

Omsk, December 2.—Faulty administration of the Siberian railways is holding up the work of stabilizing Russian conditions. The crying demand for supplies along the front and as far East as Irkutsk is not being lessened and the apathy of the greater portion of officialdom is proving a wet blanket on the flame of progress which the Czechs have striven so mightily to create. The political factions are busy as is testified by the revolutions that tumble over one another. Observers of the Russian chaos are unanimous, however, in agreeing that the key to the alleviation of suffering lies with the railway administration. It is considered necessary by all but Russians that the railway be placed in the hands of the American engineers sent here for the purpose.

In the meantime the demand for drugs, food and clothing increases. Some supplies are moving, but little passes the blockade established by Semenov and his cohorts, who hold the line from Chita to Irkutsk. The supplies that they fail to commandeer are taken by the powers that be at Krasnoyarsk, while nothing passes the administrators of the city government at Taga, unless it be on military trains properly convoyed. Thus the peoples west of these points are forced to go without many of the necessities of life. Whereas in normal times freight trains could negotiate the distance from Vladivostok to Omsk in six or eight days, few rarely come through now in less than three weeks. The train—a Czech supply train with food and clothing for the troops around Ekaterinburg—upon which our party traveled from Vladivostok, negotiated the trip to Omsk in 24 days. This vividly reflects the condition of the railway. American engineers who have studied conditions carefully have gone on record as believing that were the road conducted along American lines, traffic could be increased threefold. All efforts to place the American engineers in charge of the railway have thus far failed however. Vologodsky, prime minister of the

All Russian Government, which is seated in this city, has stated that such action would be in violation of the sovereign rights of Russia, in spite of the fact that Kerensky invited the Americans here for the express purpose of running the railroad. Unless definite steps are taken by the Allied Governments whereby quick communication and transport of supplies are secured it is generally believed here that a settlement of Russian conditions is as far away as ever.

Petty bickering among political factions is contributing its bit to the general disorder, while as far as can be learned, General Semenov is dissatisfied about "something." Around Taga and the ancient city of Tomsk, we learned that Admiral Kolchak, the dictator, was not especially popular, while in Omsk he is considered the man of the hour. Where every man has his own opinions, and where few seem to agree, it is difficult to determine the real feeling beneath it all.

In Taga, Kolchak is described as a man of honeyed words and promises, but with limited power as an executive. In Omsk he is said to be the strongest man in Russia. Thus far he has had small opportunity to prove himself, though his supporters describe him as a man of swift action and sure judgment. He has of course outlined his plan as being for the good of Russia and as non-partisan as possible.

Horvath and the other present government officials in the East, with the exception of Semenov, have given Kolchak their support, such as it is. Semenov has made certain demands on the government which cannot be learned, and evidently these have not been granted. He has consequently seized the telegraph offices along the Trans-Baikal, and is ruling the country surrounding. It is generally believed in Omsk, however, that an amicable settlement will be made.

Winter has enveloped Western Siberia, and thermometers have already recorded 25 degrees below zero. With the increasing cold the number of refugees is growing. The suffering among them is intense in spite of the great work being done by the American Red Cross. The chief need is for clothing and food, though buildings are being requisitioned for shelter in some cities.

namely of connivance at the fact that Japanese did not use passports in

An interesting point in connection with passports for Japanese arose in the late summer of last year when the Allied legations, in order to put a stop to a system of messengers between the enemy alien community in Tientsin and Austro-German prisoners of war and Bolsheviks in Siberia and north Manchuria, suggested that the Chinese Government should set up special passport regulations. The Chinese Government received the suggestions favorably but it was stated that they would not be made to apply to Japanese, as Japanese were easily distinguished from Europeans and Americans, and would not be likely, being subjects of an extremely loyal Allied Power, to act as intermediaries in this system of communication. The real fact of the matter was that the Chinese authorities, though they have never committed themselves formally to any abrogation of Article VI of the 1896 treaty, regarded themselves as under an obligation of courtesy not to exact passports of Japanese so long as Japanese did not exact passports of them.

The question now is whether it would not be wise of the two Governments to set up the system contemplated by the treaty. The special circumstances contemplated in the Japanese communication of January last year no longer prevail, and there is every reason why the Japanese authorities should institute the passport system for their subjects in this country. It is unquestioned that a certain class of Japanese are taking advantage of the absence of a passport system to flood China with drugs, and it is equally certain that did a passport system prevail for Japanese subjects the Japanese authorities would be able to do vastly more in the suppression of the trade than appears at present to be possible by means of their very perfect registration system. It is manifest that the absence of a system leads to grave abuse, and not only on this side of the Yellow Sea. The absence of

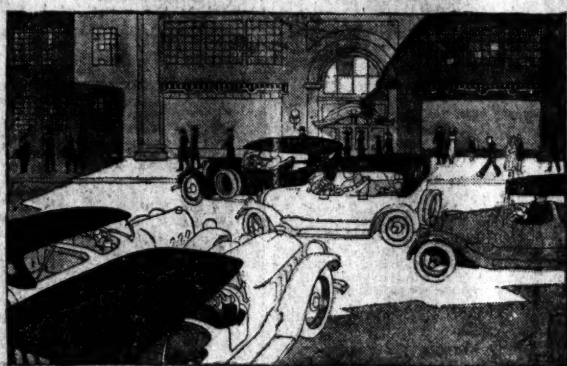
passport requirements makes it possible for Chinese criminals who think even the sanctuary of the treaty ports not adequate for their security to find a very convenient refuge in Japan. The efficiency of the Japanese police is proverbial, but their difficulties need no addition such as this convenience and the absence of extradition treaties between China and Japan provide. The whole position appears to need review in the interests equally of China and of Japan.

### NINGPO ACTS ON BREWERIES

China Press Correspondence

Ningpo, January 8.—At a recent meeting of the American community of this city resolutions in the form of letters were drawn up to express the community's protest against the reported invasion of China by American brewing interests. Such a thing, it was felt by the Americans present, would greatly counteract the feeling of friendliness which now exists toward America here in China. Also, to permit without a protest such entrance of the American brewing interest which has been outlawed in our own country, and to allow it to fasten itself upon the Chinese people in their hour of weakness would be nothing short of renouncing our own oft-repeated assertion of disinterested goodwill.

A letter was sent to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, our American Minister at Peking, voicing this protest and calling upon him to use all his power to prevent this invasion; this letter was signed by the Americans in Ningpo. Letters were also sent to Consul-General Sammons at Shanghai and to Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache of the Legation at Peking. It was also voted to request Rev. F. W. Bible, of Hangchow, and Dr. M. D. Eubank, of Huchow, who are now in America, and Rev. Robt. Fitch, of Hangchow, who is going to America in the spring, to act for Ningpo in using all possible influence at home to prevent the brewing interests from establishing themselves in China.



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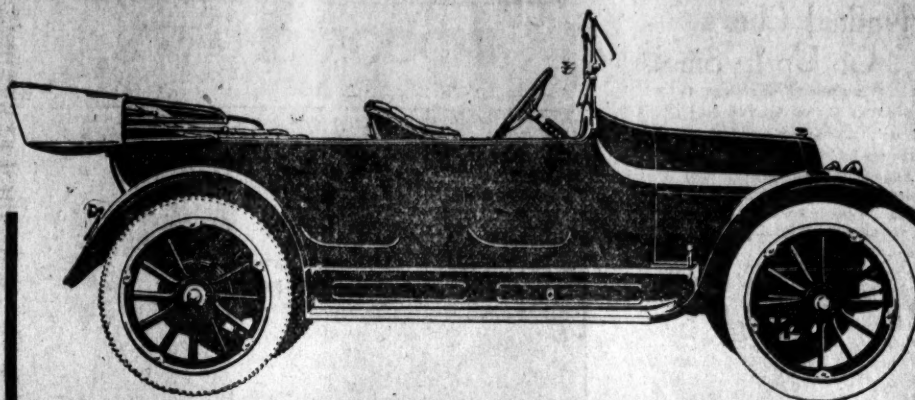
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## Passports Might Check Japanese Drug Traders

No System Now Whereby Peking Or Tokio Can  
Regulate Nipponese In China

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, January 13.—In connection with the part that Japanese dealers and peddlars are playing in the morphia trade, the question has been raised whether the Japanese authorities could not effectively control their nationals by means of their passport system and whether the Chinese authorities could not use their powers to prevent the movement of Japanese by more frequently demanding the showing of passports by Japanese. The answer is that in spite of treaty provision that they should do so, Japanese in China do not carry passports.

It appears that before 1896 there was no obligation on Japanese to be provided with passports, but in the treaty of Commerce and Friendship concluded in July of that year between China and Japan, it was expressly stipulated by Article VI that Japanese traveling in China should be provided with passports, countersigned by the local Chinese authorities, and to be produced on demand of the Chinese authorities in any place through

which the traveler might be passing. The fact that up to this time Japanese had not required passports, and the extreme ease with which Japanese pass to and fro amongst Chinese, led to very considerable laxity on the side of the Chinese officials, and the article has practically never been enforced.

That this is the case is evident from the fact that in January of last year the Japanese authorities informed the Chinese Government that from February 1, 1918, a special system of passport examination was to be adopted in Japan in order to prevent the movements of enemy aliens, but that as the Chinese Government was not in the habit of requiring passports of Japanese traveling in China, the Japanese Government did not intend to apply the new regulations to Chinese traveling in Japan. At the same time it was unofficially hinted that as the passport system prevailing in China was really a sign of extra-territoriality it would be to China's advantage to maintain the practice hitherto adopted.

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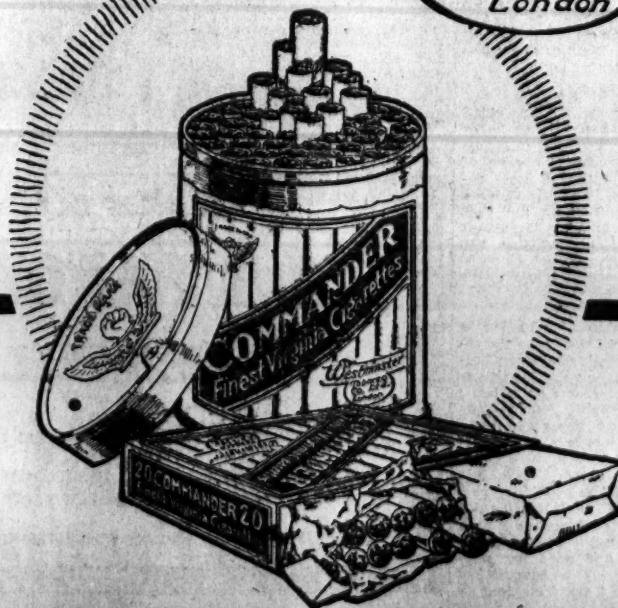
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London





## Hundred Chests Go Up In Smoke

(Continued from Page 1)

beginning of the fight to free China of opium, one hundred chests had gone up in harmless smoke.

Among the dignitaries who were present in the morning were: Mr. Chang Yi-pang, Special Representative of the Chinese Government; Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; American Consul-General Thomas Sammons; Mr. T. Knudtzon, Norwegian Vice-Consul; Dr. J. E. Hultman, Consul-General for Sweden; Mr. A. Verbruggen, Vice-Consul for Belgium; Mr. Shao Fu-yin and Mr. Wang Chih-kang, Government Deputies; Mr. Hsu Kuo-lien, Chief of Police; Mr. Shen Pao-chang, Chief Magistrate; Dr. Wu Lien-teh, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. R. H. R. Wade, Customs Commissioner; Mr. L. W. Dwyer, Mr. W. A. Roberts, Mr. H. D. Hillard and others.

Today it is planned to burn 120 chests, as it is thought the process can be speeded up. This morning the ashes of yesterday's opium will be mixed with salt to make them useless and sunk in the river. Also at noon today Mr. Chang Yi-pang will be host at a dinner to all those who have cards of admission to the burning.

### Mass Meeting Enthusiastic

An enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. when the International Anti-opium Association of Shanghai was inaugurated by the members of the Executive Body, municipal officials, Peking delegates and representatives of various organizations. Better legislation and foreign co-operation for the restriction of the opium morphine and their allied poisons to medical use was the keynote of the speeches of the principal speakers. Among those who addressed the large audience were Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the Commissioner for the Burning of Opium; Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Commissioner of Customs R. H. R. Wade, Judge Charles S. Lobinger, Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Mr. C. G. Sparham and Mr. Huang Yen-pai.

Resolutions asking for government action, legislation and relief for the opium victim as well as the co-operation of the friendly powers in endorsing the signing of the resolution of The Hague Opium Conference and enacting laws for the prohibition of smuggling by their own nationals were introduced by Dr. H. C. Mei on behalf of the Resolutions Committee, seconded by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Commissioner Wade and unanimously passed.

Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Ivan Chen, who was authorized by President Hsu Shih-chang to represent him at the meeting, presided. Telegrams of endorsement from the President, the Cabinet and the Anti-Opium Committee in Peking were received. The President expressed that he was delighted to hear of the inauguration of the association in Shanghai and hopes its efforts would be crowned with success. The Cabinet instructed Mr. Chen to represent the Chief Executive at this epoch-making meeting while Mr. Arthur Sowerby, secretary of the Anti-Opium Committee in Peking, telegraphed:

**Peking To Organize**  
"Peking Anti-Opium Committee has resolved to hold international mass meeting in Peking to advocate similar principles to those of the Shanghai association. Similar meetings will be called in Tientsin to protest against the opium traffic. The committee has appealed to the President of the Republic for the public expression of the Government's sympathy. The Peking committee is endeavoring to establish anti-opium committees throughout the country. Reports from various quarters show strong public sentiment against the drugs, which require organization as Shanghai is doing. We wish to express our hearty appreciation and desire to co-operate closely in this movement."

Drastic measures for the suppression of growing, smuggling and smoking and devices to cure opium addicts were the suggestions made by Commissioner Chang Yi-pang. Mr. Chang said that the opium legislation in China is not severe enough. According to the ten articles of the 21st chapter of the Chinese Criminal Code, manufacturing, selling and hoarding of opium are only punishable by imprisonment of the third class or a fine of less than \$1,000. He recommended that a special code be enacted, on offenses in connection with the opium traffic. As to the cure of the victims, Mr. Chang advocates the establishment of hospitals.

**Mr. Ivan Chen's Speech**

Mr. Ivan Chen, who represented President Hsu Shih-chang, spoke as follows:

"I have the greatest pleasure of announcing to you that I have received a telegram from the Cabinet last night informing me that this meeting is very important to the future welfare of China. The President has been pleased to command me to represent him on this occasion and to address to you a few words on his behalf."

"Since his assumption of office in last October, the President has already issued several mandates laying much emphasis on the cultivation of moral principles as a basis of national existence. The dead-end enemy moral principles have to fight against is opium. It is this article that undermines one's character; it is this article that has ruined many families in China; and it is this article that has caused enormous drainages of gold which would have otherwise been retained in this country and used for productive purposes. The thought of these evils has led the President to

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



HELPING LITTLE ROSCOE  
GET HIS HAIR TRIMMED

taking the drastic measure of destroying the opium stock in Shanghai which has begun today.

"However the evil is deep-rooted and our work surely cannot end with the destruction of existing opium stock, we must look further into the future. The question which we ought to solve is how to uproot the evil resulting from using opium and its kindred products other than medicine. This is the reason that this important meeting has been convened."

"The world-war, all of us who are present here are glad to be able to say, is on its fair way to conclusion. During that war we have had a very powerful and fierce enemy to fight against, but after four and a half years of long and terrible struggle, we have succeeded to bring it to a satisfactory end. How is this success achieved? By nothing else, but the following two factors, namely:

"The rise of all the civilized nations against the common enemy, and the unwavering resolution of the Allied Powers and their people to carry the war through."

"Now the enemy we are meeting here to devise means of dealing with, is as powerful and deadly as the other enemy, and if we wish to combat him as successfully as in the other case, we cannot do so unless all the peoples of the civilized nations rise up against it and show a spirit of resolution to continue our fight until the unauthorized use of opium and its kindred products is completely stamped out."

"By the good attendance of the meeting, may I say it portends well that before long our efforts in this direction will be crowned with success. This is the earnest, prayer and sincere hope of the President."

**Judge Lobinger Gives Legal Side**

Judge Lobinger related his experience in dealing with the opium traffic in the Philippines, which at one time reached serious proportions. The American Government, Judge Lobinger said, it is necessary to adopt strong measures to stamp out the traffic. The slightest connection with the traffic in the dread drug was made punishable by law and the minimum sentence imposed was three months' imprisonment. Provisions were then made for the cure of the victims. Hospitals were established in connection with the prisons and addicts were compelled to get rid of their habit. The enforcement of this legislation was found to be satisfactory.

However, the exportation of opium from China formed a great obstacle to the enforcement of the law and the United States Government was soon aware of the fact that the opium question was not a local but an international question. A special deputy was sent to The Hague Opium Conference in 1911.

The international phase of the question is most important, Judge Lobinger said, because foreigners in China have their own law and Chinese cannot enforce Chinese laws over foreign lawbreakers. Therefore, foreigners must assist in this movement in order to make it a success.

Over 30 years ago, the American Congress enacted a statute whereby United States citizens are made punishable by law for the importation of opium into Chinese territory. While the punishment is not severe, nevertheless it constitutes a crime. It is up to the Chinese to see that produc-

tion is stopped, while it is for the foreigners to see that their nationals do not participate in the traffic.

**Dr. Wu Gives Thanks For Help**

Dr. Wu Lien-teh began by expressing his thanks to the press and the Customs officials for their co-operation in this movement. He pointed out that only four of the 43 nations represented at The Hague Opium Conference in 1911-12 had signed the resolutions passed at the meeting, Great Britain, the United States, China and Holland. This was largely on account of the war. He hoped that the others would do so soon after the conclusion of peace.

"It takes only one quarter of grain of morphine to make the dose, yet here in Shanghai today there are hundreds of pounds of morphine packed in strong tins," said Dr. Wu in part. "The improper application of this drug will lead men to misery and death. It is killing China slowly but surely."

**Mr. Wade Gives Figures**

Commissioner Wade gave a detailed statistical report of the opium deal between the government and the Shanghai Opium Company and announced that there was no shortage at all, it was alleged by certain over-enthusiastic anti-opium people. He

expects that the entire stock in Shanghai will be burnt before the China New Year.

According to the yearly reports of the Customs Service, about 1,000,000,000 worth of opium was imported into China between 1901 and 1917. The amount was 1,000,000,000 in the Customs valuation, which is always below, the actual market value. The Chinese Customs Service has already presented 157 ounces of morphine, 150 ounces of cocaine and over 1,000 ounces of opium, all of which had been confiscated, to the Allies and more will be presented.

Mr. Wade concluded by making a strong appeal to stop smuggling into China from other countries. Smuggling, he said, was the most difficult problem to solve and smuggling is on the increase all the time in view of the rise in the price of opium.

Mr. Sparham described the terrible effects of the drug on the lower class of Chinese. In his travels throughout the country he had found in Peking and its vicinity coders who would take their daily injection of morphine for ten coppers each. In Peking the chair-bearers will stop on their errand and go to a shop to have their smoke. There is no sign on the door of the shop, yet they recognise it, in spite



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impress on them the Government's decisive act in the suppression.

**Officers Are Chosen**

Resolutions were passed declaring the formation of the association for the purpose of fighting the recrudescence of the opium evil and announcing the following officers: President, Mr. Y. C. Tong; Vice-President, Judge C. S. Lobinger; Mr. C. C. Nieh, Chinese Secretary; Mr. Monin Chiang, Foreign Secre-

tary, Mr. A. L. Warnhubb, Treasurer, Mr. K. P. Chen, Committee, Mr. Chu Pao-san; Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. Isaac Mason, Mr. H. Y. Moh, Mr. Geo. A. Fitch.

Resolutions also were passed calling on the Chinese government to use the strongest measures to repress all drugs and on foreign governments to ratify The Hague Opium Convention.

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Three Matches in First Division  
And Two in Second Are  
Scheduled

## FOOTBALL THIS AFTERNOON

**First League**  
Police vs. Recreation Club at  
Police Ground ..... 2:15  
Football Club vs. Navy at  
S. F. C. Ground ..... 2:30  
St. Xavier's vs. Socony at  
Hongkew Park ..... 2:45

**Second League**  
Recreation Club vs. St.  
Xavier's at S. F. C. ..... 2:15  
Customs vs. Willows at  
Hongkew Park ..... 2:30

The game scheduled between  
the Police Recreation Club and  
Shanghai Football Club eleven  
in the second league has been  
postponed.

Three first-league and two second-  
league football games are scheduled  
this afternoon. In the first league,  
the Police and Recreation Club  
eleven will play at the Police ground  
at 2:15; the Football Club will meet  
the Navy at the S.F.C. ground at  
2:30; and Socony plays St. Xavier's  
at Hongkew Park at 2:45 o'clock.

The second league games bring  
the Customs and Willows teams to-  
gether at Hongkew Park and the  
Recreation Club and St. Xavier's at the  
Recreation Club ground.

The lineups:  
Police—W. E. Fairbairn, J. B.  
Clissold and A. L. Biggs; J. Kil-  
keny, W. Robertson and J. W.  
Chadderton; K. E. Newman, A. J.  
Knight, J. Robertson (Captain), J.  
Watson, L. G. Westcott, reserves:  
W. Howells, W. J. Macdermott, H.  
J. Pelling and J. Withers.

Recreation Club—A. H. Remedios,  
P. L. Quincey and B. H. Smith; M.  
Seredkin, A. M. A. Hansen and S.  
Emmooden; A. V. White, G. Smith,  
Alex. Sofoulis, E. J. Cooke and W.  
T. Manley (Captain).

Football Club—L. Bertes, G. F.  
Forshaw, M. Tonkin (Capt.), T. G.  
Smeaton, A. Loomis, J. H. Johns, H.  
N. Olsen, E. A. Brodie, D. Drake,  
W. C. G. Clifford and A. H. Leslie,  
reserves: H. W. P. McMeekin.

St. Xavier's—E. Wilson, H.  
Dawcho, W. Fayacho, P. Dixon, H.  
Tomson, C. Encarnacion (Capt.),  
F. Gutierrez, Jr., A. Gutierrez, G.  
Silva, A. d'Aguiar, J. Gutierrez.

Socony—D. Siqueira, J. Stelling-  
werff, P. Oliveira, F. Wittsoli, V.  
Elliot, V. P. Maher, C. Sofoulis, C.  
Ozorio, E. P. Meers, C. Passos, D.  
Viga, reserves: W. J. Noodt and J.  
Harvey.

Recreation Club Second—A. Ma-  
dar, F. J. Brandt and J. Mahon; L.  
Canda, J. Harrison, P. Ollerdesen,  
G. Johnson, J. A. Sinclair, A. J.  
Willis, G. Madar, and T. Ema-  
mooden.

St. Xavier's Second—A. Horen-  
stein, V. Silva, F. Gutierrez, Sr., N.  
Collaco (Capt.), H. Corte-Real, H.  
Garry, W. Murray, F. Aldeguez, A.  
Gomes, V. Payacho.

Willows—W. J. Betines, A. Al-  
meida, J. A. Rodrigues, L. Rod-  
rigues, H. Williams, J. St. Villas  
(Capt.), J. Eveleigh, H. Wharton,  
A. Sequeira, P. Revello, A. J. Mait-  
land, reserves: T. Wayland and O.  
Kahn.

## Schoolboys Race Today

Sixty-three entries, representing  
practically all the Shanghai schools,  
will compete in the schoolboy cross-  
country race run under the direction  
of the Shanghai Harriers' Club this  
afternoon. The course is about three  
and a half miles, starting at Hongkew  
Park at three o'clock. The finish will  
be at Kiangwan Road gate.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will  
be given to the first three men finish-  
ing, a silver cup will be awarded the  
winning school team and medals will  
be presented the members of the win-  
ning quartet.

## DRILL AT ST. JOHN'S TODAY

A competitive military drill by  
the St. John's University battalion,  
followed by inspection and review  
by Lt. Commander M. C. Shirley,  
United States Navy, will be held on  
the college campus today. The drill  
will start at 2:30 o'clock and will be  
followed by an exhibition of Boy  
Scouts. Tea will be served in the  
library at four o'clock.



## S. V. C. Corps Orders

By Major T. E. Trueman, Com-  
mandant, S.V.C.  
Headquarters, Town Hall,  
Shanghai, January 16, 1919.  
No. 4.—Corrections in Numbers.  
—Corps Orders No. 109 of January  
9, 1919, and 110 and 111 of January  
10, 1919, read No. 1, 2 and 3 of  
January 9th and 10th respectively.

No. 5.—Resignation.—The follow-  
ing resignation has been accepted  
by the Council and is published in  
the Municipal Gazette, January 9,  
1919.  
American Co. 2nd Lieutenant R.  
K. Hykes.

No. 6.—Promotions. The follow-  
ing promotions have been approved  
by the Council. Seniority to date  
from the dates of first appointment.  
Machine Gun Co. 2nd Lieut. H.  
W. Rogers to be Lieutenant.  
American Co. 2nd Lieut. G. F.  
Ashley to be Lieutenant.  
Chinese Co. 2nd Lieut. B. Y. Woo  
to be Lieutenant.

2nd Lieut. V. Olsen  
to be Lieutenant.  
"B" Co. British 2nd Lieut. F. J.  
W. Melville to be Lieutenant.  
Artillery, 2nd Lieut. R. A. Stuart  
to be Lieutenant.

No. 7.—Corps Parade. The Corps  
will parade for field maneuvers on  
Saturday, January 25, 1919, as  
under:

Regt. (Shanghai Defense) Force.  
Rendezvous, Brennan Piece, Jess-  
field Road, at 2:45 p.m. for Officers  
and N. C. Officers; others at 3 p.m.  
The Force must be ready to move  
off at 3:15 p.m.  
O. C. Captain S. A. Ransom.  
Light Horse.  
Artillery.  
Engineers.  
2. Motor Machine Guns.  
"A" Co. British.  
American Company.  
Portuguese Company.  
Shanghai Scottish.  
Blue (Invading) Force.  
Rendezvous, Red Jess House  
Village, Brennan Road, at 2:45 p.m.  
for Officers and N. C. Officers; others  
at 3 p.m. The Force must be ready  
to march off at 3:15 p.m.  
O. C. Captain G. Grayrigg.

4. Machine Guns.  
Maritime Company.  
"B" Co. British.  
Customs Company.  
Japanese Company.  
Chinese Company.

The "general idea" will be  
circulated by post on the 16th inst.,  
to all Officers and N. C. Officers and  
any one who fails to receive his  
copy can apply to the orderly room  
for one.

"Special ideas" will be issued  
to Officers commanding sides two  
days before the parade.

## Basketball Tonight

The Shanghai American School and  
Y.M.C.A. Training School basketball  
teams will play a league game at the  
Y.M.C.A. tonight.

## WENCHOW NEWS NOTES

China Press Correspondence.  
Wenchow, Che., January 13.—Last  
week we had the pleasure of giving  
a welcome to the Rev. W. R. Stobie,  
of the United Methodist Mission, who  
has returned to the staff here after a  
number of years in England. With  
his experience and his knowledge of  
the language he will be a great help  
to the work in this district.

H.B.M.S. Cadmus came in last  
Wednesday and left the next day, after  
saluting the flag. The Standard Oil  
Co. steamer Melan also came in with  
a cargo of oil, and is still here.

After the attempt to burn the China  
Merchants' s.s. Kwangchi, there were  
rumors galore; one was that the Wen-  
chow merchants were going to buy a  
steamer of their own, and another was  
that a Japanese steamer was about  
to start on the run. Now that the  
China Merchants' Co. has sent the  
Tungwah with a large cargo and to  
take a large cargo of exports, rumors  
have subsided for the time.

Schools and colleges are closing for  
the Chinese New Year holidays this  
week, and the teachers will be glad of  
the month's rest from the duties of the  
classroom. The C.I.M. schools finish  
with a stereopticon lecture on Pale-  
stine and Egypt, with slides furnished  
by the Rev. A. H. Sharman, of the  
U. M. Mission, many of them from  
photos taken by himself thirty years  
ago. Mr. Sharman is soon to go on  
furlough.

## News Brevities

The British Postmaster announces  
that the Parcel Post service has been  
resumed with Norway, Sweden,  
Denmark, Holland, Spain, and  
Switzerland. For the present, how-  
ever, only parcels of which the con-  
tents are obviously in the nature of  
gifts will be accepted.

The sum of \$5,302.30 was received  
for the Red Cross during the Autumn  
Race meeting in Hankow. The money  
has been equally divided up among  
the British, American, French,  
Belgian, Italian, Russian and Japane-  
se Red Cross Societies.

Another hearing of the case against  
Colonel Poo Tse-ming, the Shantung  
rebel, charged with murder and rob-  
bery, took place yesterday in the  
Mixed Court. Mr. K. E. Newman, pro-  
secuting for the police, stated that as  
a result of an anonymous letter signed  
by a revolutionary and received by the  
mistress of the house, one of the  
witnesses, the amah who was wound-  
ed during the robbery, was very  
reluctant in coming to Court. The  
letter threatened her with having  
given evidence at the last hearing. Mr.  
Barrauld, who together with Mr. J. B.  
Davies appeared for the accused, ob-  
jected to the letter being described as  
written by a revolutionary.

The Rev. Paul Hutchison, who  
is engaged in editorial work for the  
Methodist Church Mission in China  
at Shanghai, will address the Ameri-  
can Song Service tomorrow after-  
noon at the Palace Hotel at 5  
o'clock. There will be special  
music by Mr. W. J. Haynes.

The marriage of Mr. William  
North, manager of the International  
Bank, Hankow, and Miss Hester  
Goldenberg (sister of Mrs. W. J.  
Warmsley) will take place in Tien-  
tsin on February 4. The reception  
will be given at the residence of  
Mrs. Warmsley, 44, Denkmal Street,  
ex-German Concession.

Writing under date January 13, a  
Peking newspaper correspondent  
states: The snow has been steadily  
falling all day, and following the  
falls of the last two days, has  
covered the streets with quite a  
heavy layer. In the palaces and old  
Chinese houses most artistic and  
wonderful scenes are to be found.

The committee in charge of the  
American University Club dinner  
dances next Friday night decided  
yesterday to hold the affair at the  
Carlton. Dinner will be served at  
eight o'clock and dancing will fol-  
low until one. Tickets will be sold  
at four dollars and special table  
reservations should be made with  
Mr. Louis Ladow, manager of the  
Carlton.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. Bondfield,  
agent of the British and Foreign  
Bible Society, will deliver the ad-  
dress at the meeting of the Sunday  
Service League at Martyrs' Memori-  
al Hall tomorrow afternoon at  
five o'clock. A special musical  
program is announced.

Seven members of the French Air  
Mission to Japan, who arrived from  
Nassau on the Porpoise, left for  
Yokohama yesterday on the Yawa-  
ta Maru. The officers, who come  
from the Meudon Aviation Station,  
near Paris, will instruct aviators of  
the Japanese army.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Exter are  
passengers for the United States on  
the Venezuela, sailing this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tchenor, Mr.  
and Mrs. J. W. Gande and Major A.  
L. Castle, Red Cross Commissioners,  
were among the outgoing passengers  
on the Nanking yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. B. Hart, of the Division

**SHORT LOANS**  
We can arrange short loans in  
**AMERICAN GOLD**  
on approved local securities  
**Raven Trust Co., Ltd.**  
15 Nanking Road

of Films, United States Committee  
on Public Information, returned to  
Shanghai from Manila yesterday.

Several American experts are  
going to Japan to supervise the  
building of ships ordered by the  
United States Shipping Board early  
in October, contracts for 30 addi-  
tional steel cargo ships having been  
let to Japanese shipyards. The  
Japanese contracts were divided  
among 13 companies, five going to  
the Kawasaki Dockyard Company.

## B.W.W.A. Members To Get Decorations

**Workers To Receive Service  
Bars; More Allied Ladies  
Needed At Depot**

Members of the British Women's  
Work Association, a recognised  
branch of Queen Mary's Needle-work  
Guild, will be awarded bars for each  
year of service with the war-relief  
organization. The awards will be of  
two classes. The first class consists  
of a brooch ribbon and bar and the  
second of a broad ribbon and crown.  
Each first-class bar will represent a  
year's work of 700 hours and the bar  
for the second class decoration is  
awarded for 350 hours work in a year.

A letter received by the Association  
states that unless greater numbers of  
workers come to the war dressings  
rooms it will be impossible to fill  
the request of the American Red  
Cross for surgical dressings. Ameri-  
cans, British and other Allied nation-  
als are needed daily in the workrooms.

Up to January 16, \$4,844 was sub-  
scribed to the B.W.W.A., of which  
\$4,000 was donated by the Shanghai  
Race Club.

## 'Zimro' Concert Tonight

The first concert by the Petrograd  
Chamber sextet, "Zimro," will be  
given at the Olympic Theater to-  
night. An attractive program, in-  
cluding a Beethoven trio, a Mozart  
quintet and a Tchaikowski

quartet, is announced. The sextet  
is composed of Messrs. Bellson,  
Cherniavski, Bordichevski, Miste-  
chkin, Rosenker and Moldavan.

Tonight's program follows:  
Beethoven Trio, Op. 11, No. 4, for  
clarinet, cello and piano.  
a. Allegro moderato  
b. Adagio  
c. Finale—Tema con variations.  
Messrs. Bellson, Cherniavski and  
Bordichevski.

Mozart Quintet, A major, for  
clarinet and string quartet.  
a. Allegro  
b. Adagio  
c. Minuetto  
d. Finale—Tema con variations.  
Messrs. Bellson, Misteckin,  
Rosenker, Moldavan and Cherniav-  
ski.

Tchaikowski Quartet, Op. 1, D  
major, for strings only.  
a. Moderato  
b. Andante cantabile  
c. Scherzo  
d. Finale

Messrs. Misteckin, Rosenker,  
Moldavan and Cherniavski.

## Canton Limits Power Of Peace Delegates

Resolutions specifying the powers  
and functions of the delegates al-  
ready appointed by the Southern  
Government were passed by a meet-  
ing of the de facto Parliament in  
Canton Thursday, according to a  
Canton telegram last night. The  
chief delegate, Mr. Tang Shao-yi,  
who represents the reorganised  
Constitutionalist Government, is au-  
thorised to sign on behalf of the  
Government in all negotiations with  
the North and will have control over  
all the other ten delegates. The  
chief delegate will also be empow-  
ered to dismiss any or every member  
of the delegation should the dele-  
gate be found to be acting con-  
trary to the aims of the Constitu-  
tionalist Government. All peace stipu-  
lations, however, must be sanctioned  
by the Parliament before being  
signed by the chief delegate.

## IF YOU WAKE UP

cross and depressed, with a coated  
tongue, a mean feeling in the head,  
a sense of feverishness or inefficiency,  
it's time you took

## PINKETTES

the dainty little liver and bowel  
regulators which act as gently as  
nature. Try them tonight and see  
how fit you'll feel tomorrow.  
Of medicine vendors everywhere,  
also at 60 cents the vial, post free,  
from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,  
96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

POWDER or PASTE  
According to taste  
But always  
**VINOLIA**  
VINOLIA COMPANY LIMITED  
LONDON & PARIS

**QUALITY IS ECONOMY**  
**BUY THE TYRE THAT**  
**WILL PROVE**  
**QUALITY OF SERVICE**  
ALL BRITISH  
**R. O. M. TYRES**  
HAVE STOOD THE TEST  
Stocked by **SHANGHAI GARAGE CO. Shanghai**  
Sole Agents

**Studebaker**  
**Desirable from every angle!**  
The New  
**LIGHT-FOUR**  
Beautiful in Design  
Thoroughly Modern  
Mechanically Right

The New Studebaker Light-Four is dis-  
tinctively good-looking. The lines are stylish,  
modern and individual, like the higher-priced  
cars. The car is unusually comfortable—and  
it's reliable.

And it is distinguished from the ordinary  
low-priced car by many features. Note how the  
metal of the bodies, for example, is built over hard  
wood frames. Yet the car is so well designed  
and made of such excellent material that it is  
very light—it is perfectly balanced with con-  
sequently low gasoline and tire expense.

Then the soft, flexible application of power,  
through flexible couplings and intermediate  
transmission, means everything in easy riding.  
Examine the construction and note how scienti-  
fically this is obtained. The balanced weight,  
silent gearshift, short turning-radius and in-  
versible steering gear result in exceptionally  
easy driving, as well, ideal for the owner-driver  
because of its convenience and accessibility.

For particulars, apply  
**Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**  
Garage Telephones:  
West 1213 and 1202

**LAOU KIU CHWANG & CO.**  
P. 128 Nanking Road, Shanghai

**SILK, SATIN, CREPE, GAUZE,  
PONGEE, EMBROIDERY, FURS,  
LACE, ETC., ETC.**

**Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters  
and Haberdashers**

Telephone: Central 3169

Branch at Tientsin	Our Prices are the lowest in Shanghai	Established in 1857
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**OLIVER**  
Typewriter  
ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"

Since War  
broke out  
**10,000**  
**Oliver**  
**Typewriters**  
have been bought by  
H. B. M. Government  
for military purposes

**Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.**

**THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.**  
of San Francisco  
**IMPORTERS EXPORTERS**  
Are now located at  
**No. 10 THE BUND**  
Telephone:  
Central 3083  
Cable address:  
"SIMMONS"







Business and Official  
Notices

(Second Section)  
**THE CHINA PRESS**  
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919

**The Chang Kah Pang Wharves**

THE OWNERS of the above Wharves having sold the same to the MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY hereby give notice to holders of Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts covering goods stored at the said Wharves that all such documents are to be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Footing on or before the 31st day of January, 1919, in exchange for new documents which will be duly issued by the Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,  
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

**The Chang Kah Pang Wharves**

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will issue new Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts to all holders of such documents covering goods stored at the above Wharves issued by the late Owners. All documents must be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Footing on or before the 31st day of January, 1919.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.  
Shanghai Branch,  
T. K. GOTOH,  
p.p. Manager,  
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

**The International Recreation Club**

The Public is hereby notified that tickets for admission for the season ending 1918 have all been cancelled and tickets for 1919 are now obtainable upon application in person to the undersigned.

By order,  
Y. S. DAY,  
Secretary.



**S/S "SANUKI MARU"**

Sailing from Kobe on or about February 25th for South African and South American Ports.

For freight apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Tel. No. North 167

Export Department

**ALLIED WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION  
OF SHANGHAI**

The Organisations affiliated in the above Association have decided to divide the work of supplying warm garments for Siberia (for which work subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treas. of the different Organisations) as follows:

Padded garments (new), for adults, Siberian Comforts Fund,  
Hon. Treas. H. H. Fox, Esq., C.M.G.,  
H.B.M. Consul-General.

Padded garments (worn, Chinese), American Red Cross,  
Shanghai Chapter,  
Hon. Treas. J. J. Keegan, Esq.,  
4 The Bund.

(worn garments, in good condition, may be sent to 35  
Ave. Edouard VII, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fri-  
days, 10—noon and 2—4 p.m.)

Women's garments (new), Russian Section, A.W.R.A.,  
Mme. Grosse, Russian Consulate General.

Children's garments, padded and other (new), B.W.W.A.,  
Hon. Treas. Sir H. de Sausmarez,  
H.B.M. Supreme Court.

Infants' clothing (new), Italian Women's Work,  
Hon. Treas. Monsieur Bena, 63 Szechuen Road and  
French Croix Rouge,  
Hon. Treas. Monsieur Gilis, Municipalite Francaise.

All worn foreign clothing may be sent to the A.R.C.,  
188 Kiangse Road, or to Mr. H. H. Browett, Siberian Com-  
forts Fund, 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

**THE QUEST SOCIETY'S**

next meeting takes place this coming Monday, the 20th inst., when Mr. CHATLEY, SENR., will lecture on—

**ESOTERIC BUDDHISM,**

or  
The Nature of Hindu Theosophy.

Place: KALEE HOTEL  
Time: 5.30 p.m.  
Visitors and discussion invited.

**Shanghai Race Club**

**NOTICE**

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

**Shanghai Race Club**

**NOTICE**

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Ballotting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

**Motor-Cycle Raffle**

The Cleveland motor-cycle raffled at the Astor Bar on the 5th October, 1918, winning number 171. If not claimed within seven days will be sold and the proceeds handed over to local charities.

F. FERNANDEZ.

**Modern Residence For Sale**

Western district, 7 bedrooms, 5 rooms ground floor, with all modern appliances, garage, stables, hot-houses, large garden. Area, 14 mow.

Owner leaving Shanghai.  
Apply to J. P. BISSET & Co.  
1 The Bund.

**PORT WINES**

Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co.

**HUNT'S PORTS**

Full Rich  
Tawny  
Very Old Tawny  
Newfoundland  
Invalid  
Imperial  
Coronation

Garner, Quelch & Co.

CENTRAL 2021

**Yut Sae Chang & Co.**

Wholesale Hardware Merchants  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
At 284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,  
Stove Polish, Door Springs  
and Vacuum Bottles.

**LOST**

A Bill of lading, No. 15, marked G.G., calling for 211 packages of "White Stork Brand" Raw Cotton, iron-lined packing, having delivered 200 packages and remaining 11, imported per S.S. Teh Shing, trip No. 30. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said Bill, as declaration of its loss and cancellation has been made at the Hoong On Godown. This notice also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

SING TAI YAH,  
(信泰裕花號)  
Shanghai, January 14, 1919.

**CAMPOR-MENTHOL CREAM**

An excellent application for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Cold Sores, etc.

Soothing and Healing  
65 CENTS A JAR

**PETROLEUM JELLY**

For all skin troubles. Give a bottle to each of the servants for their "chaps."

Cheap and Good  
25 CENTS A BOTTLE

**Mactavish & Co., Ltd.**

Chemists: opposite the Garden Bridge.

**"GOOD CHANCE!"**

20% discount  
on  
New Indian Carpets  
All sizes and most varieties  
in stock.

W. ASSUMULL & COMPANY  
Indian Store  
No. 4 BROADWAY

**GORDON'S  
DRY  
GIN**

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.  
1 The Bund  
Telephone 4702

Thos. and Wm. Smith's  
**FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE**  
From 1 1/4" to 3 1/2" Circumference  
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne  
**W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY**

Just Arrived  
**STEEL FILES and  
OFFICE FURNITURE**  
4-DRAWER SECTIONS,  
S-T-A-K-U-P UNITS,  
BOOK CASES, ETC.  
(The well-known MACEY Line)  
**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.**  
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT  
PHONE 4 Canton Road, Shanghai Cable Add.:  
CENTRAL

**Stewart WARNING SIGNAL**  
(hand-operated) is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!  
For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,  
**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

**MASON & CO.**  
CONFECTIONERS  
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE  
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions  
Telephone Central 3829

**RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW**  
A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow  
The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

**DAHLIA**  
Six New Sorts:—  
Cactus, Peony, Decorative, Collarette, Pompon, Single.  
Best Mixed per  
10 bulbs \$ 3.50  
50 bulbs \$15.00  
(Postage included)  
Only Money Orders of the Chinese Post Office will be accepted.  
**The Tinghai Nursery, Ltd.**  
Tinghai, China.

**EDEN HOSPITAL**  
Dept. of Venereal Diseases  
1372 Nanjing Road  
(Opp. Lloyd Road)  
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday  
Special consideration to men in uniform  
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supr.

**APARTMENTS**  
**WINDSOR HOUSE**  
14-15 Quinsan Gardens  
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table Telephone North 432.

**CONNAUGHT HOUSE**  
8 Quinsan Gardens  
To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

**WESTERN DISTRICT**  
One small cosy furnished room to let with board. Bath-room attached. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

**ROOM and Board.** Quiet street. Good cooking closely supervised. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**  
EDITOR, Far East, practical man, able to take charge of newspaper business. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
WANTED to hire, a couple of trained sporting dogs. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

**TRANSLATIONS**  
English and Chinese, translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, official, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nien-yun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Hai-fing Road opposite West End Lane.

**Cheap Sale**  
Until February 1st only  
Best Jade Stone Gold and Silverware for sale at 40% less than regular price.

**Sing Fat & Co.**  
49-F Kiangse Road

**TAKE ADVANTAGE  
OF THE  
HIGH EXCHANGE!**  
Carry a Gold  
Dollar Account  
WITH  
**AMERICAN EXPRESS  
COMPANY**  
No. 8 Klunking Road

**HOUSES TO LET**  
TO LET, a well-furnished house in MacGregor Road, for five or six months, from March 29th. Moderate rental. Good Garden. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, modern detached residence, French concession extension; three reception, four bedrooms, hot and cold water, garage, tennis lawn, rent Tls. 150. Furniture can be taken over. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, the detached house, 63 Carter Road, containing seven rooms with bathrooms attached, hot and cold water installation, tennis, garage, stables. Apply Lester, Johnson and Morris or on premises.

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

TO LET, 11 Tifeng Road (at Yu Yuen Road), very modern, six-roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tals. 110. Open for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

**SITUATION VACANT**  
WANTED, by American export and import firm, experienced stenographer, foreigner preferred. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

**Exchange and Mart**  
FOR SALE, a light six-cylinder touring car, just been painted and overhauled, very economical. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Garage Phone West 1213 and 1202.

FOR SALE, at East Cliff, Peitaiho, a new five-room, furnished cottage, on a six mow lot, for Tals three thousand nine hundred (Tls. 3,900.00). Miss Mary A. Hill, Tungchangfu.

FOR SALE: One "Milburn" closed electric car, in excellent condition; most economical car to operate in Shanghai. Carries four passengers, runs 18 miles an hour; will run 50 miles on one charge. Anyone can drive in a day. Recently thoroughly overhauled and painted. Price Tls. 1,800. Owner leaving for home. Car can be seen at Andersen, Meyer and Co., car number "1538." Reply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 13,500 cash, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine nearly new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

FOR SALE, a brand-new 5 drawers (Drop Head) Sewing Machine with complete accessories. Cost \$104 will accept the sum of \$60. Apply to Liengji Mercantile Co., Y-15a, North Szechuen Road.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 12



## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS  
LONDON OFFICE: Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4  
NEW YORK OFFICE: 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
HONGKONG OFFICE: 100 Queen's Road, Hongkong

Subscription Rates:  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$10.00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$1.00  
SUNDAY, per Year, \$3.00  
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or  
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Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission  
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Entered as second-class matter at U. S.  
Post Office, Shanghai, China.  
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.  
Telephone: 1425 Business Office.  
1425 Editorial Department.  
Telegraph Address: CHINAPRESS, SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

### WEATHER

Fine weather. Fresh to strong north  
to north-east winds in northern  
and central China. Cyclonic  
circulation on the Eastern Sea.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 18, 1919

### Wanted: A Shipping Policy

(From The Nation)

THE attempt of a British syndicate to buy the fleet of the International Mercantile Marine Company, aggregating some 730,000 tons, the refusal of our Government to sanction the transfer, and the subsequent offer of the Government itself to buy the ships at the price offered by the syndicate, bring sharply to the front a highly important question to which a prompt answer ought to be forthcoming. Has the United States a shipping policy; and if so, what is it? We have great and growing foreign investments. We have a large overseas trade, capable of almost indefinite expansion. We shall soon have a huge merchant fleet. What are we to do with it? The American people are entitled to a clear and straightforward answer from the Government and from the great banking and business interests back of the present program. The world is looking to the peace conference with a desperate hope that it may find some way of ending war. Are we, or are we not, planning to enter upon a policy in trade and shipping that will in the end make mock of the best intended peace compact? We have the right to a frank answer.

At the outbreak of the war the world's shipping aggregated some 50,000,000 gross tons, of which about one-half was British. It grew normally at the rate of something over 2,000,000 tons a year. But the submarine campaign and other war exigencies set the world's shipyard into feverish activity, and the Nautical Gazette estimates that within three years, if every nation should carry out its announced shipbuilding program, the world's tonnage will be not less than 75,000,000 tons. During October, with the submarines still at work, ship tonnage increased by nearly a half-million tons, and with plenty of steel available it will not be strange if the monthly increase rises shortly to a million tons. Are we not likely, then, to be entering an era of cut-throat competition on the ocean highways with all that it involves in the way of national rivalries and animosities? What is to be the attitude of the United States in this struggle? Does any one know?

During the months just past we have heard much talk of capturing the world's markets for the American manufacturer. It is the old evil imperialistic cry, and there is too little evidence that our business men have sensed the danger against which Chairman Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, warned them in his recent address:

"A reconstruction program for the United States, looking to the building, on top of the present credit balances, of unending mountains of international credits will tend, not only to make the United States the most hated nation in the world, but to mark her for destruction. It means commercial imperialism." Yet this is exactly what many of our business leaders want. They propose to pile on top of a high tariff extensive foreign investments, a great export trade, American ships to carry our goods to Europe, South America, and the East, and the world's greatest navy to make that shipping "safe" under any and all circumstances. No matter if the various parts of their program are inconsistent; it contains within itself sufficient possibilities of mischief to fill the world with blood and tears for the next hundred years. Is it to

this end that our present plans are being directed?

What conception of our relations to Great Britain and the British Commonwealth lies in the mind of those who are quietly shaping our destiny on the water? Discussion of the "freedom of the seas" has already shown how thorny the problem of Anglo-American relations may easily become if the shipping question is not handled with the greatest sympathy, tact, and understanding of England's peculiar position. Who touches Britain's shipping touches her most sensitive spot. We are far from suggesting that the seas must be left to the British, or that British views regarding sea power must prevail unmodified. On the contrary, we earnestly desire the United States to become, under proper conditions, a great maritime nation, and we hope for a genuine internationalization of the highways of commerce. But we do say that the man who deliberately or thoughtlessly jeopardizes the continued growth of cordial relations between the two greatest branches of the English-speaking peoples puts in hazard humanity's best hopes of progress in civilization. And we are confident that no more probable way could be devised of endangering those relations than for us ineffectually or thoughtlessly to set about seeking for ourselves the supremacy of the seas. We are rich enough and powerful enough to give anxious thought to the question how we shall use our giant's strength. Why has our Government objected to the transfer of the International Mercantile Marine fleet? We do not criticize; we only inquire.

It is not problems of international relations alone that we face as we look forward to the future of our fleet. Who is to run our ships? Is the Government to own and operate them itself, despite the well-nigh unanimous judgment of practical shipping men? With the whole great question of permanent Federal ownership and operation of railways and wire lines the subject of earnest discussion, is it proposed to commit us out of hand to the even more experimental project of Government-owned and operated ships with all its economic, political, and international complications? If on the other hand, the ships are to be turned over to private owners, what are to be the terms of the contract? Are we to sell outright or to lease? How are the ships to be manned? How are American owners to be enabled to meet the lower wage scales and other operating costs of Europe and Japan? Do we propose to subsidize our ships? What is to be the relation of shipping to railway rates? It has been suggested that one motive for Government operation of railways is the opportunity it would give to make domestic traffic pay the bills of export freight—to subsidize our shipping at cost of the domestic consumer.

It we have a shipping policy, let it be set forth. Let us be informed clearly and simply what our administrative agents are trying to accomplish. Is our shipping program only part of a larger scheme to seize the lion's share of the world's trade? Let it be so stated; then we can build a huge navy and get ready for the inevitable war that will come when exploitation has done its perfect work. Or are we building a merchant fleet to help meet as cheaply as possible the world's need for goods, on the basis of competition only in service? Let us say so; let us serve notice on our own people that we propose no discrimination in favor of American merchants, American ships, or American goods. There is no middle ground. Let us have a clear declaration of aim by responsible authorities, and a comprehensive statement of the means proposed for attaining it. Then we can discuss the alternatives, make our choice, and shape our course like a democratic people. Today in this particular we are blind followers of a leadership that guides us we know not whither.

### Marriage Superstitions

Superstitions regarding marriages are common in all parts of the world.

One is that a bride, on leaving her home for the wedding trip, must step into the carriage with her right foot first. She should do the same when she first enters the home prepared for her after the bridal trip. A pretty custom which is tinged with superstition is that of the bride, as she is about to leave her home after the ceremony, tossing her bouquet among her female friends. The one who catches it, it is said, will be the next bride.

A favorite wedding-day in Scotland is December 31, so that the young couple can leave their old life with the old year and begin their married life with the new one.

In Italy no sharp-pointed wedding gifts are permitted.

### Correspondence

#### Shanghai Harbor Schemes

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
SIR.—In expectation that there will soon be a number of mammoth steamers en route as 1,630 feet in length and 160 feet in breadth, with a 50 feet draught, visiting this port for trade, the leading local opinion appears to have been whirled into a gigantic harbor plan, and according to recent information, it is understood that the Whangpoo River Conservancy Board have decided to expend some Tls. 350,000 for the purpose of investigating how this gigantic scheme can be realized.

This very big undertaking has been outlined in the "Future Development of the Shanghai Harbor" and also includes suggestions made by several other experts.

One of these various schemes is to convert the whole area of the Whangpoo River into a continuous huge wet dock, blocking the mouth as well as above Kiangnan Dock or still farther ahead. This work would entail an expenditure of Tls. 45,000,000, and would take over 30 years for completion. In the meantime, it is suggested that training walls be built along the Fairy Flats or that part where the Tungsha Bar lies, so as to regulate the flow and increase the water depth—assisted by auxiliary dredging. This work would involve an outlay of Tls. 40,000,000.

Tungsha Bar is about 4 to 5 hours' distance by steamer from Shanghai, and practically all steamers are compelled to wait there for high tide, thus causing undesirable delay for passengers and cargo, and loss to the shipowners in respect of steamers' charterage. Taking for example a chartered steamer of say 12,000 tons, this latter loss is roughly about \$900 per half day. How many steamers have to wait here every day, and how much loss accrues to shipowners through the existence of this Bar! Then there is also to be considered the interest on the value of the merchandise on board, and the value of the time lost by passengers. Summing up all these losses, I hold that the suggested plan of improving the Yangtze River approaches would be a valuable one indeed for almost all classes of the community of China or those related with China, and I consider it would be a very wise policy on the part of those interested to contribute towards a fund for expediting the execution of this work.

In respect of the scheme for converting Shanghai into a huge continuous blockaded wet dock, I venture to state that the ultimate result of such an undertaking demands very careful thought. I fear that subsequent upon this scheme we ought to anticipate that:

(1). Standing water in the dock will bring about very unhealthy conditions.

(2). Heavy rains will cause flood in the blockaded basin. (Some readers will recollect the flood in 1905).

(3). The drainage system would have to be changed, necessitating another billion tasks, in addition to the expense required for the harbor proper.

(4). Urine and other discharge by dwellers on floating craft such as junks, sampans, launches, etc., same likewise by coolies along the river banks, as well as rubbish thrown overboard by these floating craft, will be extremely unsanitary for the harbor health, and which even great administrators will probably find to be the hardest of hard things to control.

(5). Smaller steamers would experience difficulty in entering and leaving the dock, etc., etc.

Taking these points into consideration, I can but hesitate in concurring with this suggestion.

Moreover, it is my personal opinion that gigantic steamers measuring 1,600 feet in length, are not likely to come up as far as Shanghai.

Imagine that such a steamer has come to this port (taking it for granted that sufficient water depth is available) what wharf could accommodate it? The head would come to the upper end of the China Merchants' Lower Wharf and the stern to the upper end of the Wayside Wharf, berthing the old Ningpo Wharf abreast. In swinging, she would stop the whole river traffic. A visit of only one such steamer in this port would totally upset the whole of Shanghai harbor. And in the distant time when such great floating cities can come in any number, we must not lose sight of the fact that there will be proportionally a very much greater number of smaller steamers.

As suggested by Mr. Tyler, a suitable basin according to requirement should be arranged along Woosung Creek or a special berth arranged for such steamers outside the Whangpoo

River, passengers and cargo to be transported thence by rail or steamer to the desired destination.

This method would be less expensive, and more practicable. Even after the lapse of a considerable time, I believe the Whangpoo River will be more important for smaller steamers (say 2,000 to 15,000 tons). At all events, we may not expect such mammoth steamers within a few decades. Meanwhile, it should be anticipated that with the recovery of normal conditions, a great number of "Shire," "Glen," "Ben," "Maru," etc., of 6,000 tons to 14,000 tons will again be in evidence at this port as in pre-war times. The "P. and O." and "Blue Funnel" lines are already resuming their regular sailings. The most urgent needs of this port will then be:

1.—The upper head and stern moorings to be shifted by about 100 feet on to the Pootung side giving ample room for swinging when berthing alongside the China Merchants' or the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves.  
2.—An increase in the water-depth along by the Ningpo and Wayside Wharves which at the present time is very poor. A portion along by the Hongkong Wharf is also very shallow.  
According to the "Project for the continued Whangpoo Regulation," an amount of Tls. 600,000, is to be allotted for the training walls along the original normal line above and below Pootung Point.

Provided that the "Cross-sectional area of the Whangpoo river is stable," as stipulated by Mr. von Heldenstein in his report, the above bunding would necessarily bring about some increase in water depth. Regulation of current would also result in less silting.

I wonder how this scheme came to be suspended, whilst the diplomatic body at Peking has meanwhile approved the proposal of raising a surtax on Customs duty in anticipation that this work would be carried out according to the "Project of the continued Whangpoo regulation."

3.—The then (1912) future requirements of Shanghai harbor as described in the "Project for the continued Whangpoo regulation," viz:

(a) Improvement of Fairy Flats.  
(b) Improvement of Inner and Outer Woosung Bar.  
(c) Removal of City Bar or Wayside Bar.

are vital requirements of this harbor even at the present time; more so especially in view of peace being in sight and a bigger fleet shortly expected.

Woosung Bar has been removed, thanks to the efforts of the Whangpoo River Conservancy Board. Fairy Flats, though out of their jurisdiction, is under their earnest investigation. Regarding the Wayside Bar, I believe it is understood that the riparian owners offered a considerable contribution towards improvement of the reach and, after consultation with the many commercial interests concerned, it was unanimously agreed in favor of the execution of this scheme. The only drawback apparently is that the Harbor Master is experiencing difficulty in stipulating for temporary navigation rules.

My motive in writing this letter is to draw the particular attention of the public to the vital importance of the above-mentioned Pootung training and city bar dredging, also shifting of buoys, in order to meet immediate requirements, as well as those of the near future.

There will be ample time ahead for investigating the gigantic scheme but there is no time to lose for the realization of the 1912 proposals, which are now urgently needed.

The writer heartily desires that the Harbor Master will compile the necessary special temporary navigation rules and that the riparian owners will assist him to their utmost so that this important work may speedily be put into execution.

"AN OUTSIDER."  
Shanghai, January 15, 1919.

Mr. Tucker To Mr. McCall

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
SIR.—May I ask your indulgence for the purpose of referring to a statement made in the Municipal Gazette this morning in a letter addressed to the Council under date of December 10, by Mr. D. McCall, in which he said that "Mr. Tucker is known to have made one serious misstatement during his canvass for signatures to his railless tram protest." Mr. McCall says that I stated that not more than three percent of the foreign passengers were transported by the tram company.

This is not true. What I did say was that my opinion was that of the total people carried by the tram company, probably not more than three percent were foreigners. I have reason to believe that this estimate is true, and in fact some months ago when making a similar statement, I was assured by a gentleman whom I believe was in a position to know, that my estimate was probably excessive.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

G. E. TUCKER.  
Shanghai, January 16, 1919.

### Baron Shibusawa On Democracy and Equality

The Kokumin writes: Baron Shibusawa contributes an article to the Monday Discourse Series of the Kokumin, in which he gives some salutary advice to his countrymen concerning democracy and changes of thought of the people. In the first place he speaks of the need of welcoming the New Year with good resolutions. The Japanese nation is glad that the world war has come to an end. The chief thing in the Peace Conference should be to promote the cause of justice and humanity and to perfect international morality. The principle of equality of all races should be enunciated whatever form it may take. Racial discrimination should be removed by all means. But Baron Shibusawa cannot agree to the proposition that riches should be equalized. Even if attempts be made to equalize all, there are intelligent and unselfish persons by birth, persons who are thrifty and lazy, etc. It is impossible by human power to change the laws of nature. But Baron Shibusawa does advocate egotism by any means. He only wants to say that although by means of justice and humanity atrocious struggle may be avoided the law of survival of the fittest cannot be abolished.

Baron Shibusawa then tells something of his youthful experiences. He was brought up in the days of unreasonable feudalism when the governed were in a pitiful state of subjection. Learning Chinese classics, he conceived the idea that the system of class distinctions must be abolished, otherwise the welfare of the people could not be advanced. From early youth he espoused the cause of Oriental democracy. The teachings of Confucius and Mencius were to advocate Oriental democracy. Baron Shibusawa told at a meeting of the National Defense Conference recently that by reviewing these teachings of the Chinese sages one could learn democracy. He quotes a passage from Confucius in which the sage enunciates the doctrine that the confidence of the people is the main spring of government, etc. Mencius taught a similar doctrine as witness a passage quoted from him. The defeat of Germany, Baron Shibusawa understands, is a triumph of democracy as enunciated by the Chinese sages.

The Baron is very much concerned about the chaotic condition of thought of the Japanese people today. But he stated at a meeting of the education conference, of which he is a member, that diversity of ideas cannot be avoided and that it is a mistake to try to secure a complete uniformity of thought. Because flowers bloom in different colors, it is a mistake to try to change them into one color. Regarding the economic problem, Baron Shibusawa warns his countrymen against extravagance just because Japan has been lucky to gain economic advantages during the war. He urges the people to work hard in their respective occupations.

### Literary Chat

The pathetic story of little Luxemburg is told in a book published by Putnam. The history of this small bit of border territory through all its vicissitudes is narrated by Ruth Putnam, already known as the author of *Alsace and Lorraine*, and other historical and biographical books.

With the Help of God and a Few Marines, by Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin, announced for early publication by Doubleday, Page and Co., will tell the story of the American Marine Corps up to and including the battles of Belleau Wood and Chateau-Thierry. The author was Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Marines until he was promoted for heroism in action to his present rank.

Dood, Mead and Co. announce that they have received from France the final instalment of the manuscript of Major Frederick Palmer's *America in France*, in which he tells what each American division has been doing on the front lines, including the work of the American troops in the Argonne at the end of September.

The Story of General Pershing, which Appletons will bring out at an early date is by Everett T. Tomlinson and will be an authentic account, written in popular style of the personal history of our military leader in France. The author has spent much time gathering new material from the relatives, friends and associates of General Pershing.

Historic Shrines of America, by John T. Faris, which Doran will bring out, is a popular guide to the nation's historic places of interest.

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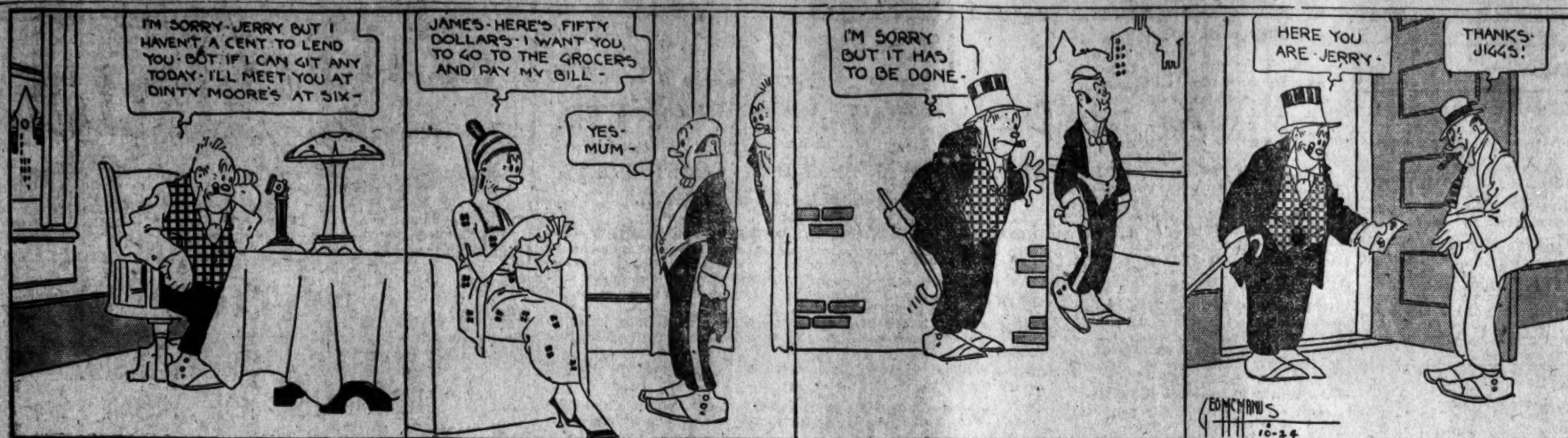
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

## Recipes

**Steamed Brown Bread**  
Bread crumbs, 1 cup; milk, 1½ cups; molasses, ¼ cup; wheat flour, 1 cup; barley flour, 1 cup; baking powder, 1 teaspoon; salt, 1 teaspoon; soda, ½ teaspoon.  
Soften the bread crumbs in the milk. Add molasses. Sift together the dry ingredients. Combine liquids with dry ingredients. Mix well. Grease moulds and covers. Fill 2-3 full of mixture. Cover and steam 3 hours. If small one-half pound baking powder cans are used. Steam only 3 hours. Yield: 5 one-half pound baking powder cans.

**Hot Water Gingerbread**  
Fat, 3 tablespoons; boiling water, ½ cup; molasses, 1 cup; bread crumbs, 1 cup; barley flour, ½ cup; wheat flour, 1 cup; ginger, 2 teaspoons; salt, ½ teaspoon; soda, 1 teaspoon.  
Melt fat by adding boiling water. Add molasses and bread crumbs and allow crumbs to soften. Sift together dry ingredients. Add liquids gradually. Beat well. Pour into greased shallow pans and bake in a moderate oven about twenty-five minutes. Yield: 3 cakes, 4x6.

## Half-Mast

One of the most universal of customs is the hoisting of flags on public buildings only part of the way up the flagpoles when a prominent man dies. Originally this practice was a military one. Ever since flags were used in war it has been the custom to have the flag of the superior or conquering nation above that of the inferior or vanquished. When an army found itself hopelessly beaten it hauled its flag down far enough for the flag of the victors to be placed above it on the same pole. This was a token, not of submission, but of respect. In like manner when a famous soldier died flags were lowered, not only to indicate respect to his memory, but to show that he had succumbed to the great conqueror of all-death, for whose flag space was left at the top of the flagstaff.

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## Imagine It! Insects As World's Rulers

By Garrett P. Serviss

Can you imagine a world dominated by insects, or even inhabited solely by insects? Extraordinary as such a thing appears, I do not think that it is impossible. The imagination has, without rebuke, been permitted to make far bolder excursions than would be implied in the suggestion that there may be insect-governed worlds somewhere among the innumerable hosts of planets attending the hundreds of millions of suns that we see around us. Possibly it comes closer to us, for there might be such a world included in the sun's own little family.

There are circumstances in terrestrial history which encourage such a speculation. One of those circumstances surrounds us now. It is admitted that man, with all the advantages given to him by his superior intelligence, has a hard economic struggle against the insects. By virtue of their vast numbers and their swift multiplication they almost beat him. In fact, they do win many a victory.

## Ruin by Insects

Ruined, or greatly diminished crops of grain and of fruits and vegetables, devastated orchards, deserted gardens, attest the tremendous driving and destroying force of the great insect armies. A good many people have, during the past two years, since "war gardens" became popular, made their first real acquaintance with insects, outside the ranks of house flies and mosquitoes, and have been amazed and sometimes appalled by what they have seen. An army of locusts can bring a province to the verge of starvation. Ants can render houses uninhabitable and termites can destroy the stoutest beams and floors.

The other circumstance to which I refer is contained in the general tendency which the life forces of this globe show to abandon the larger for the smaller forms of organism. We know that there was, in geological history, an age of giant animals, the age of the Great Reptiles, the Dinosaurs. Many of these beasts were thirty, forty, even sixty or eighty feet in length, and weighed a hundred thousand pounds, or more. They were the rulers of the earth in their time. They ruled by force, not by intelligence. They had small brains and colossal bones and muscles. They were bit fighters, either for defense or offense. Na-

ture was in the arms and armor business then.

Not until man put his brain at work upon warlike implements did the earth ever behold weapons and armaments comparable in strength and destructive power with those worn and carried by the mighty creatures of Jurassic and Cretaceous times. Yet they went down in the struggle for existence. They disappeared, leaving only their monstrous bones in the rocks to tell of their vanished empire. Races of smaller stature have taken their place, and even in our very own time we see the process continued.

## Mammals Disappearing

The last representatives of the larger mammals—elephants, bison, the great bears, lions, etc., are becoming scarcer, or are on the verge of extinction. It is true that the presence and the activities of man are responsible for most of this, but that fact does not alter the significance of the process. Man, too, is simply an instrument of evolution.

The world is becoming more populous, while its inhabitants are individually smaller. This may be a recurrent process, for there is evidence in the rocks of the former existence of periods and regions of special abundance of animal life; but, at first, only of the pre-vertebrate forms. After the reign of the land vertebrates was established this class ran toward physical gigantism. But, as the pressure of population grew the giants were eliminated. Individually they took up too much room, and devoured too much food. The smaller creatures could utilize the products of the earth more thoroughly, and gradually they drove the overgrown, cumbersome, and wasteful forms out of existence—fighting them not with weapons, not with conscious intention, but cutting them off from their food supplies, just as the insects today would cut us off if we relaxed our vigilance.

Even the insects in earlier times were giants. In the Carboniferous period there lived an insect of the phasma (phantom) genus, whose body was a foot long, while its wings expanded over a width of twenty-eight inches. Other insects of that time were Goliaths, but the little Davids of their kind finally crowded them off the earth.

## Promptness In Business

By Eleanor Gilbert

Every employer of large forces is facing constantly the loss which tardiness and absence imposes. There are many reasons for it—reasonable ones and otherwise. The worst cases of absence are among the laboring men, who are suddenly in possession of unusually fat wages, and who don't see the use of working six full days a week when three or four days gives them more money than they used to earn in two weeks. Then the unavoidable causes of illness, which is running around in epidemics, sparing few.

But both of these conditions can be somewhat alleviated. In many

cases the installation of a small hospital room has meant a great decrease in the number of absences for illness. The reason is obvious.

Before the installation of the hospital service, employees would neglect minor illnesses. A slight cold was left to take care of itself, a little nervous headache permitted to run its course unmolested. In consequence, these trifles developed until soon there was adequate cause for taking a few days' off to stay home in bed and have a doctor. But with the hospital room on the premises, employees are urged to have their minor ailments attended to promptly, and never under any circumstances to neglect anything. The tiny cold is therefore promptly checked, the cause of the headache is investigated, the teeth looked at as soon as the first twinge commences and so disease is not permitted to get under way.

In addition, the hospital saves time for the girl who coddles herself needlessly. There are some women who magnify every little ill. If they have a slight ill, they must needs go home at once and stay in bed until pain ceases. And sometimes they do not even summon a doctor. Pain means to them merely a signal to stop working! If these girls receive competent care on the premises, aches and pains disappear quickly without loss of time.

The second method of keeping up better attendance records is by stimulation. One department may be pitted against another to see who can get the best record in a month. Or, instead of "docking" employees for being late or absent, a reward is given at the end of every week or month to those who have the best attendance report.

Of course, those engaged in war industries have the best possible stimulation to use—that of patriotism. It is easy to show workers by means of graphic illustrations how their tardiness or absence decreases production, and how decreased production hampers Government work.

Any one who doesn't respond to this sort of appeal can't be reached by any other, and is simply a hopeless case.

But in any event the stimulative, not the punitive, method is most effective. Don't punish employees for lateness in a drastic manner for that results in vindictiveness and a hostile spirit. Much better arouse energy by offering a reward, for that can only engender good feeling, as well as conscientious activity.

## A Tennyson Tale

Here is a tale of Tennyson, told by Sir Hubert von Herkimer, R. A., who once went to Freshwater for the purpose of getting sittings for a portrait of the Laureate.

"Getting to the station rather late, I left my things there, not knowing what sort of reception I might get. After I had been received by Mr. Hallam Tennyson, the present Lord Tennyson, old Tennyson, came shuffling in—he had a shuffling way of walking because he was near-sighted—and shook hands with me.

"I hate your coming," he said. "I cannot abide sitting."

"That did not seem very promising. However, after he had conversed for some time he said:

"Where are your things?"

"I explained, and thereupon he got up, rang the bell, and told a servant to fetch my luggage.

"You had better put up here," he said.

"I felt I was getting along. At 11 o'clock, I went to my room, still wondering whether I would succeed in my mission or not. Shortly afterward there came a rap at the door and I said, 'Come in,' turned round and saw Tennyson standing at the door. He said:

"I believe you are honest. Good night and thereupon departed.

"It was his way of making amends for the rather dubious way in which he had first met me."

## Bored By His Elders

William Robertson Smith, who later became one of the most learned Biblical scholars of his day, was a very precocious child. Talk was a passion with him, declare his biographers, but even in his very early years he insisted that it must be good talk. Nothing wearied him more than to listen to the conversation of the company that came to his father's house when it was not of the improving sort, especially if he had to sit silent himself, according to the rule then strictly enforced on children. On one of these occasions, when a reverend colleague had stayed long and, after having prosed mercilessly had at length left, Willy is said to have drawn his stool up to his father's knee. "And now, papa," he said, looking up with the air of one whose endurance is at an end, "let us have some rational conversation!"

## The Reward Of Virtue

Job: "A man never loses anything by keeping his engagements punctually."

Bob: "I don't know. My experience is that he is apt to lose half an hour waiting for the other fellow."

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## Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

## THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

## PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.40 each
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200 c.p.	" 2.50 "

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"Playmates" "Sureside"	NURSERY DRAPERIES	36" wide \$1.20 per yd.
Old English Designs	CURTAINS LOOSE COVERS	36" wide \$1.00 to \$2.00

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ALL THESE WELL-DESIGNED AND INEXPENSIVE  
MATERIALS ARE EXHIBITED IN OUR WINDOWS.

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PAINTS & VARNISHES  
FOR ALL  
GENERAL PURPOSES

FOR OVER 50 YEARS WE HAVE  
HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE  
FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF  
PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL  
COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE  
BY CONSULTATION WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH.

SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY.  
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STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES  
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT  
FACTORIES

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## SHIPPING

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England.

Tons			
MISHIMA MARU	18,000	Capt. S. Murazumi	Feb. 3
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya	Jan. 20

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	Feb. 3
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	March 31

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito	Jan. 21
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Jan. 23
BANTO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Shibuya	Jan. 31

## MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,400	Capt. R. Arakida	Jan. 18
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki	Jan. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 25
YAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Jan. 29

## Kobe to Seattle

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Feb. 4
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## FOR JAPAN

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. J. Hori	Jan. 20
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## FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	June 29
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## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Iriawa	Mar. 2
--------------	--------	-----------------	--------

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000		Jan. 22
KAMAKURA MARU	13,500		Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000		Mar. 26

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to  
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogonai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kogasan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivaling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section.

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## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

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S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" . . . FEBRUARY

S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . . FEBRUARY

S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" . . . APRIL

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apply to

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303.

## China's Foreign Trade

The quarterly returns of trade for the period July-September, 1918, was issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs. The total revenue at the forty-eight treaty ports was Tls. 3,730,445.8, a gain of Tls. 147,099 over the same period last year. Shanghai and Hankow both show decreases. The figures for each port follow:

Port	1918	1917
Algon	31,428,410	21,846,230
Amoy	45,888,789	48,144,906
Harbin District:		
Manchouli	4,904,389	74,762,870
Harbin	185,817,967	209,966,394
Suifenho	25,384,155	88,808,733
Hunchun	90,438,873	8,124,532
Lungchington	9,931,631	7,812,952
Antung	189,349,997	269,363,336
Taiyungku	93,163	135,087
Paotow	79,139,508	578,279,944
Newchwang	160,919,232	132,263,618
Chinwangtao	52,419,611	57,702,151
Tientsin	813,347,415	782,745,687
Lianyungang	119,084,121	9,655,815
Chefoo	138,199,380	166,939,516
Kiaochow	256,780,360	343,195,988
Chungking	142,870,815	104,696,389
Wansien	20,871,963	7,093,900
Ichang	13,121,673	5,681,994
Shanghai	19,357,466	17,977,674
Changsha	96,554,638	126,349,543
Yochow	38,078,774	32,700,706
Hankow	814,480,252	860,936,123
Kiukiang	195,308,419	179,756,959
Wuhu	164,847,078	84,550,759
Nanking	56,190,867	55,555,584
Chinkiang	31,770,973	29,907,045
Shanghai	2,645,424,529	2,724,988,334
Soochow	128,861,882	184,002,427
Hangchow	116,802,608	133,538,298
Ningpo	129,834,598	146,522,981
Wenchow	15,319,969	13,368,589
Santau	45,933,706	37,208,277
Paochow	131,638,671	112,538,497
Amoy	76,008,773	85,140,842
Swatow	21,675,123	227,280,894
Canton	637,619,677	540,700,229
Kowloon	51,587,207	56,433,725
Kowloon Railway	29,238,018	23,233,775
Lappa	37,511,664	40,111,624
Kongmoon	30,698,451	40,691,132
Samsui	11,720,973	11,550,756
Wichow	141,551,384	110,840,617
Nanning	28,731,364	26,396,168
Kiungchow	30,522,148	37,760,402
Pakhol	19,278,991	11,550,756
Lungchow	588,178	747,012
Mengtsu	30,086,326	41,691,222
Samso	258,701	248,374
Tsingtuen	9,879,365	9,497,906
Total	9,030,448,666	8,883,344,373

## Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	23,500	—
Amherst	5,660	6,946
Anglo-Dutch	61,000	65,500
Anglo-Java	173,000	187,000
Ayer Tawah	24,300	27,000
Batu Alam	20,431	24,060
Bukit Toh Alam	11,550	17,506
Bute	16,927	18,006
Chemedak	9,500	10,000
Chemor	19,131	25,112
Cheng	16,578	—
Consolidated	54,224	59,897
Domnion	31,006	47,186
Gula Kalumpung	86,500	107,100
Java Consolidated	62,000	77,000
Kamunting	27,395	29,100
Kapala	11,871	10,619
Kapayang	—	—
Keran	7,680	10,780
Kota Bahru	30,408	39,324
Kroowok	50,000	55,000
Langkat	—	71,100
Padang	25,000	26,500
Permatas	5,324	7,580
Pongalan	17,695	14,844
Ramah	18,900	21,900
Sarongga	—	39,000
Semambu	10,700	15,208
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	33,174	—
Shanghai-Malay	—	—

## Shanghai-Kiebo

Shanghai-Kiebo	12,270	14,670
Shanghai-Kelantan	8,500	11,131
Shanghai-Seremban	12,137	—
Shanghai-Pohang	12,094	14,636
Shanghai-Sumatra	52,960	19,730
Sua, Manggis	—	—
Sungai	17,291	13,353
Sungai	22,071	23,134
Taipei	13,310	—
Tanah Merah	91,599	42,380
Teong	75,000	78,000
Uobri	5,293	5,949
Zhangbe	60,600	74,000

## Rubber Prices

Messrs Meyer and Measor advise that on the second day of the Singapore auctions there was a better tone prevalent and prices for the weeks' auctions ranged from cents 75 to 74½ per lb. for Pale Crepe and cents 72½ to 71 for Smoked Sheet, the market being steady at close.

Messrs Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs Parker and Co., Ltd., London, dated the 8th instant:  
Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 28. 1½d.  
Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 28. 2½d.  
(Ex warehouse (Singapore) 1s. 9½d., 1s. 8½d., more demand.

## Piece Goods

Messrs Noel, Murray and Co's report of January 16, has the following:

Local Market.—Buyers have still been operating this week to some extent, picking up all they could get before the closing, the feeling being prevalent that the market must improve after the New Year's holidays. Indications point that way, and prices are surely if slowly rising. Stocks here are running very low and in the interior they must be extremely small. The British Chamber's list is not yet available, but we should be surprised if it shows any great increase on our figures, except in the case of Japanese goods, and we hope to have it to deal with next week; there are still some returns to be sent in, but it should be completed by Saturday. Late comers kindly take note! The demand Siberwards continues but appears to be receiving most attention in Japan, local mills are expecting arrivals of cotton from America, without which some of the requirements of Russia cannot be completed for.

## Sicawei Weather Report

Remarks on the 16.—Cloudy but rather fine weather in our regions; rain in the North. The barometers have fallen in the Central regions where S.E. breezes begin to prevail. Morning of the 17.—Misty but very fine weather.

Friday, January 17, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23" F. inches	29.26	29.24
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.05	-0.09
Variation for 12 hrs.	-0.01	-0.06
Wind—Direction	ESE	SE
Wind—Miles per hour	13.7	13.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	39.8	48.4
Humidity %	97	81
Nebulosity 0-10	0	0
Rainfall inches	—	—

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Ex. res.	Local	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Local	Mail	Miles
B. s.	B. s.	B. s.		dep.	arr.	dep.	B. s.	B. s.	B. s.
1648	390	0		dep.	Peking	arr.	2229	1960	1028
1925	685	1982		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1388	1700	780
1981	640	84		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1903	1658	710
1940	690			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	1994	1645	700
	2310	524		arr.	Mukden	dep.	2303		1040
Tientsin-Pukow Line									
Local	Mail			dep.	arr.	dep.	Mail	Local	
B. s.	B. s.						B. s.		
715	2115	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	634	1613	
715	2115	—	7	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	115	1602	
745	2145	—	2,71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	600	1847	
745	2145	—	78	dep.	Yanchow	arr.	1131	1321	
1467	419	—	1,43	arr.	Yechow	dep.	2187	608	
1801	732	—		arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	1746	640	
7.	2	—	220	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	2	2	
830	815	—		dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	1738	1812	
1049	1081	—	206	dep.	Yenchow	arr.	1468	1542	
1300	1319	—	877	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	1115	1311	
1315	1326	—	318	dep.	Linchow	arr.	1142	1221	
1528	1637	—	817	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	846	1021	
1816	1835	—		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	620	810	
9.	2	—	420	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	2	2	
630	1851	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	545	200	
1116	2328	—	623	arr.	Peking	dep.	600	1446	
1208	2345	—		arr.	Peking	dep.	600	1446	
1657	412	—	600	dep.	Chowchow	arr.	2030	778	
1848	603	—	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	1800	778	



## Amusements

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

**PROGRAMME**  
for  
January 19th and 20th  
and  
Matinee on Sunday, 19th  
PRESENTING  
**The Vitagraph Special**  
FEATURE  
THE  
**"INTRIGUE"**  
In Five Parts  
Played by  
The Celebrated Artist-Master  
**Bobby Connelly**  
And Other New Pictures

## APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, January 18th and 19th

ANTONIO MORENO

The hero of "The House of Hate"

IN A GREAT FIVE-PARTS VITAGRAPH FILM

**"A SON OF THE HILLS"**

Here is a clever artist in a well-written play specially adapted to his personality—in fact, one may say, the part fits him like a glove  
YOU WILL ENJOY HIS ACTING IN THIS FILM

Pathe's British Gazette — American War News

See Horatio Bottomley — "John Bull." The best topical yet

**"KERNEL NUTT AND HIGH SHOES"**

A good comedy with plenty of laughs

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

Matinee, Today 4 p.m.

**"The Count of Monte Cristo"**

Epoch 5

**"The Three Vengeances"**

Matinee, Tomorrow 3 p.m.

Dorothy Gist and Owen Moore

in

**"Susan Rocks the Boat"**

## Société Dramatique Française

## Lyceum Theatre

Thursday, 23rd and Saturday, 25th January

**"L'Ami Fritz"**

Comedy in 3 Acts, by Eckmann-Chatrian

Prices as usual

Booking at Moutrie's

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT at 9.15 p.m. TONIGHT

## FIRST CONCERT

by

THE PETROGRAD CHAMBER ENSEMBLE

**"ZIMRO"**

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S: Direction: A. STROK

Second Concert on Wednesday, January 22nd

ALL JEWISH PROGRAMME

(The Theatre will be specially heated)



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS



## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 17, 1919.  
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**  
Official  
Langkats Tls. 22.00 March  
Shanghai Lands (10 Shares) Tls. 69.00  
Tanah Merah Tls. 9.85  
Unofficial  
Langkats Tls. 22.25 March  
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.65 March  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00 Mar.  
Shanghai Lands Tls. 69.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 17, 1919.  
**BUSINESS DONE**  
Unofficial  
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.85 cash

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 17, 1919.  
**Money And Bullion**  
Sovereigns: buying rate.  
@ 5/1=Tls. 3.93  
@ exch. 72.5=Mex. \$5.42  
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,  
@ 121=Tls. 82.64  
@ 72.5=Mex. \$113.99  
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.2  
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 257  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1820  
Native Interest ..... Tls. .03

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48 1/2  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.98  
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76 1/2

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/1  
London ..... Demand 5/1 1/2  
India ..... T.T. 33 1/2  
Paris ..... T.T. 66 1/2  
Paris ..... Demand 66 1/2  
New York ..... T.T. 121  
New York ..... Demand 121 1/2  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 64 1/2  
Japan ..... T.T. 42 1/2  
Batavia ..... T.T. 237 1/2  
Singapore ..... T.T. 46 1/2

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/2  
London ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 5/3 1/2  
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/3 1/2  
London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 5/4  
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/4 1/2  
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 69 1/2  
New York ..... 6/d Docy. 122 1/2  
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 125 1/2

## Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate  
For Roubles  
Roubles 1,500 ..... =Tls. 100  
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. \$10.50

## Customs House Exchange Rates

For January  
Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/1 1/2  
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50  
" 1 @ .684 France 7/40  
" 0.74 @ 121 1/2 Gold \$1  
" 1 @ 42 1/2 Yen 2.1  
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.26  
" 1 @ — Roubles —

## Amusements

## VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

for  
January 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th  
**"WILD DUCK SHOOTING"**  
Interesting

**"THE RED ACE"**

Two Parts

**"FIGHTING BLOOD"**

Two Parts

**"HARD LUCK"**

Comedy

**"LENA AND THE GEESE"**

Comedy

## Matinee on Sunday

Showing

**"THE RED ACE"**

Showing

**"THE GREAT SECRET"**

## ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for  
TONIGHT  
**"THE RED ACE"**  
14th and 15th Episodes  
Also showing

**"THE BLACK BOX"**

7th and 8th Episodes

## MATINEE TODAY

**"Who Is Number One?"**

9th and 10th Episodes

**"THE BLACK BOX"**

5th and 6th Episodes

## MATINEE SUNDAY

**"THE RED ACE"**

14th and 15th Episodes

**"THE BLACK BOX"**

7th and 8th Episodes

## SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

SUNDAY NIGHT

## JOSE REYES

Marvellous Transformation  
And Other Entertaining ActsBUSINESS IN JAPAN IS  
PESSIMISTIC IN TREND

Expected New Year Revival  
Does Not Materialise And  
Every Line Is Shrinking

Tokio, January 7.—The trend in the Japanese business world during the first week of the New Year was adverse and in every line a fall, or rather a weakening tendency, was evidenced. Although a few goods, mostly foodstuffs, showed a tendency to go up, this was lacking in strength. Thus the hope entertained by many men about the New Year's prospect has been sadly betrayed.

The opinion that the New Year would find the market in a better mood was entertained not only by operators on the stock market but by men in other lines, such as the raw silk market, the drug market, the cotton goods market and others. To back up optimistic opinion, several lines which had been hard hit by the cessation of hostilities began, during the closing days of last year, to return toward normal. In the chemical market a fair advance was even scored in some articles. Metal merchants also expressed their hope that the heavy decline had come to a halt. Cotton goods merchants expressed an even more positively strong opinion that their market was reviving steadily and a better turn for the New Year was fully foreshadowed.

**Buyers Holding Back.**  
This hope gave way entirely, however, when all lines actually started on their New Year business. The stock market on Saturday scored a series of bad slumps and it seemed as if it were going to keep pace with the business world generally in its movement to return to normal. Buyers all deferred their purchases and only occasionally were bids made for sugars, water powers, and electric lights, and these only as a matter of form. The bears had a good chance accordingly, and their efforts centered in shipping, cottons and other markets. The bulls covered during December more than 900,000 shares for January and February delivery.

With the growing depression in the business world the outlook for them saddled with so much materials, began to darken. In particular, the position of those loaded up with shippings got worse as the freight market had more sinister news to give about the future of shipping companies. The bull merely kept aloof on Saturday, but they were expected to start realisation later at their best opportunity.

Last week's stock market thus scored bad declines both in Osaka and Tokio.

**Cotton Is Slumping.**  
The cotton yarn market also started its New Year transactions badly. During the holidays, New York cabled reports of a bad decline in raw cotton and in the spot bargain market. Weavers were induced to defer their purchases. By Friday, 20 count Ninel had already shown a decline of 1/2 to 1/4 in Tokio.

On the Tokio Rice and Produce Exchange, accordingly, Saturday's opening sale was dull and only on account of the lack of sales was the decline in prices kept within narrow limits.

On the Osaka Samping-Exchange the bulls were actively bidding in the early morning, but the reported decline in raw cotton discouraged them. They turned free sellers and in all months a bad decline, amounting to 1/10, was the result. In sympathy, cotton cloth also started the New Year's business badly.

The raw silk market, following the general lead, started New Year's sale in a discouraging mood. The export market was still closed to business after the announcement of the New Year transactions on New Year's Day, but the general trend was seen to be changing for the worse. The volume of New Year transactions was more than 3,000 bales less than last year and the visible stock carried forward to the New Year was more than 50,000 bales.

**Peace Hopes Deferred.**  
Although it was believed by every one that restoration of peace would be conducive to an increased demand, the weight of the accumulated stocks was too heavy for the market to stand. On the Yokohama Exchange, buyers all deferred purchases and gave the bears a chance to sell freely. All month fell away by 1/2. May was even down to Y.51.50.

The habutai market lulled completely and no business and no change in

the price were reported. All foreign reports also indicated the same inactive mood prevailing. During the past week only a few orders were received from Australia.

## Rice Shows Increase

Only the rice market displayed a degree of activity in the New Year sale, as the official policy of rendering foreign rice available for delivery was incomplete on account of the rigidly-maintained embargoes on Rangoon and Saigon rice, while farmers at home stuck firmly to their tactics of holding to their stocks. The bulls continued their successful attack on the bears and compelled the latter to run for cover on Saturday, thus sending a January to Y.39.99, the highest record chronicled. This boom in the rice market produced a bad effect on foodstuffs generally. Flour was up to Y.5.15 per bag during the holidays, and although the threatening import of foreign wheat was cited by flour millers, farmers and holders of wheat refused to listen and still held back their holdings. Barley was also up.

Although eggs remained unchanged, fish and meat continued to go up, together with sugar. Starch and beans were, however, rather dull. In spite of the Government announcement that no ban was in store for starch. Fertilisers were in a good trim for improvement in keeping with the grain market.

## Shipping Hit Again

Foreign commerce was also shown to be improving very little. Although the official return for the closing days of December gave a favorable picture of the situation, it was evident that the increase registered was due not to any improvement in commerce but to the departure of steamers deferred till the year end. Several lists of released cargo were cabled during the New Year holidays and the American lists of restricted imports, for instance, are almost all cancelled, with a few exceptions.

However, these were followed by other reports heralding the beginning of a commercial war. The Yokohama Specie Bank lowered its exchange rates on Europe and America on Saturday by 3 points in buying rates and by 2 points in selling rates on Europe and by 1/4 in rates on America, evidently in view of the dwindling condition of Japan's export trade.

The freight market reports very few changes for last week on account of the New Year holidays, but its tone was further shaken by the announcement by the American Shipping Board of its intention to reduce rates on the Pacific, and by a report from the United States that there is to open a new service between America and the South Pacific. It was feared that when these announcements are carried out the return to normal of the freight market would become much accelerated.

## Clearing House Record

The Tokio Bankers' Clearing House chronicled a record business for the New Year. The total value of bills cleared Saturday amounted to Y.135,249.60, against Y.84,928.120 on the same day last year. However, this was not a reflection of any sign of activity during the first week of the year, for the majority of bills cleared were brought over from last year's close. As bankers' credit was given strictly in liquid and safe form at the close of last year, its contraction

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## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 7.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
Spot, 2 1/2, 2 1/4, paid.  
April to June, 2 1/2, value.  
Tendency of market, dull.  
Previous quotation, London, Jan. 6:  
Spot, 2 1/2, 2 1/4, paid.  
April to June, 2 1/2, 2 1/4, value.  
Tendency of market, very dull.



## The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket  
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 21st January, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$0.60.

## LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize .....	\$50,000
1 Second Prize .....	10,000
1 Third Prize .....	5,000
1 Fourth Prize .....	4,000
2 Fifth Prizes .....	\$2,000 each
2 Sixth Prizes .....	1,000 "
10 Seventh Prizes .....	500 "
20 Eighth Prizes .....	50 "
50 Ninth Prizes .....	40 "
800 Tenth Prizes .....	20 "
2 Each approximate to the First Prize .....	300 "
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize .....	150 "
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize .....	100 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize .....	50 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize .....	18 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize .....	14 "
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize .....	12 "
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize .....	10 "
3,394 drawn tickets .....	Total \$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.  
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

## THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

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25 AVENUE EDWARD VII.